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ABSTRACT

In 1990, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) launched a 5-year study of the outcomes of local prevention-education programs funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). Every 2 years ED conducts surveys of the Governors' DFSCA programs and those administered by state education agencies (SEAs) to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. This report presents the findings from the third biennial surveys, covering the performance period from 1991-93. ED provided each state and territory with two reporting forms, one for programs funded through SEAs and another for programs funded through Governors' offices. Findings indicate that the DFSCA has provided an impetus for prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. However, the program's future may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. Before Congress mandates spending a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs, states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data-collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities should be strengthened. The report supports the efforts of the ED to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs. A total of 21 exhibits and 7 figures are included. Appendices includes a list of states that submitted 1991-93 performance reports, a copy of the Governors' Program Biennial Performance Report Form, a copy of SEA and LEA report forms, tabulations of responses from governors' programs, and tabulations of responses from SEAs and LEAs. (LMI)

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Final Report

U.S. Department of Education
Planning and Evaluation Service

1996

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Characteristics of DFSCA State and Local Programs: Summary of the 1991-93 State Biennial Performance Reports

Final Report

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Planning and Evaluation Service

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Executive Summary

In 1986 Congress enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) to support the establishment of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention programs targeting school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administered the program and through Part B of the DFSCA annually distributes funding to the states based primarily on the number of school-aged youth. State education agencies (SEAs) receive approximately 70 percent of each state's funding under Part B and each SEA allots at least 90 percent of its funding to local education agencies (LEAs) to improve AOD prevention. Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors, receive the remaining funds and award grants to community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit organizations to support local prevention efforts.

Every two years ED conducts surveys of the SEA and Governors' programs to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. These biennial surveys solicit information about the scope of AOD use problems in the state, the number of individuals served, the types of services and activities provided, program administration and coordination, program evaluation, and other descriptive data. This report presents the findings from the third biennial surveys, covering the performance period 1991-93. In the remainder of this executive summary we summarize key findings from the third biennial surveys and offer a few broad observations and conclusions about the program as it operated over this two-year period.

State and Local Education Agency Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the nation (97 percent) participated in the program in 1992-93.
- Approximately 40 million students received direct services from state and local DFSCA programs in 1992-93, including 92 percent of public school students and 60 percent of private school students.
- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent).
- Student instruction, student assistance programs, teacher and staff training, and curriculum development/acquisition continued to form the foundation of local AOD prevention programs.

- The number and percentage of district programs that directly involved parents and law enforcement agencies increased significantly over the last six years.
- State administrative expenses associated with SEA programs increased 16 percent from 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- Nearly all SEAs involved in their DFSCA programs state level agencies responsible for alcohol and drug abuse prevention, law enforcement agencies, and health or mental health agencies.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies have initiated violence prevention activities in the schools.

Governors' Program

- The program awarded over 6,600 grants in 1991-93, totaling over \$201 million, to support the establishment and operations of local AOD use prevention programs.
- A minimum of 5.4 million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1992-93.
- The percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects continued to exceed the statutorily set minimum, but due to new set-aside requirements, the margin in 1992-93 was not as great as in previous years.
- The states awarded 459 grants to replicate demonstrably effective programs during 1991-93, accounting for \$14 million in Governors' funds, or nearly 7 percent of the total allocation.
- Governors' programs awarded approximately 1,500 grants totaling \$21 million in 1991-93 to support drug abuse resistance education, representing 10 percent of total funding.
- States' preferences for distributing Governor's funds are fairly consistent with legislative mandates, with the exception of drug abuse resistance education, on which the states would prefer to spend less than the required 10 percent.
- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1992-93 were almost equally divided between in elementary and secondary schools (47 percent), and nonschool settings (46 percent).
- Populations targeted most often by high-risk youth projects were economically disadvantaged youth (83 percent), students experiencing academic failure (71 percent), and children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent); discretionary projects most often targeted students in general (75 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 54 percent of all direct service recipients in 1992-93, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act has provided an impetus for AOD use prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. In its first six years of existence the DFSCA has enabled states and localities to mount a concerted, collaborative effort in pursuit of a drug-free society. During this period, training, curriculum development, interagency coordination, parent involvement, and a host of other processes or activities upon which successful program implementation depends increased in a substantial majority of states and communities. Moreover, there is a perception among program officials in most states that these activities have produced results; roughly half of SEAs and 44 percent of Governors' program respondents reported a decrease in the incidence or prevalence of AOD since implementation of DFSCA.

The picture that emerges from these data is of a program that has matured considerably since 1987 but one whose future success may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. States continued to rely primarily on general experience or observation to assess the impact of their DFSCA programs, and while 29 states reported a decrease in AOD use, 10 states reported an increase, 6 states reported no change, and 8 states did not know what the impact of DFSCA programs on student AOD use had been. The DFSCA program has reached the point in its development where concentrated attention on evaluation is appropriate and necessary. All LEAs and Governors' award recipients should provide regular, systematic feedback to SEAs and Governors' offices on the populations targeted for services, the types of services and activities provided, and the outcomes achieved.

In some respects the Congressional mandate to spend a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs is premature; states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. It would also appear that the mandate to fund additional drug abuse education programs may be ill founded, in light of states' own perceptions as well as the absence of any empirical basis upon which to base an assumption of that program's effectiveness. The lack of an empirical foundation for identifying and replicating effective programs is not surprising given the numerous changes to the law over the last six years, associated changes in state and local program structure and operations, and the fact that formal program evaluation typically takes a while to become routinized.

States would probably do a better job of collecting and reporting information if they knew from one year to the next what specific data were going to be requested in federal surveys. If questions asked in biennial reports were standardized, states and localities would know what is

expected and establish routine methods for obtaining the necessary data. Moreover, if such data are to be used to compare the efficacy of one program with another, then the federal government might consider prescribing a methodology, or prevalence survey instrument, as well as the frequency of administration.

Local needs and uses do not always coincide with federal uses; in many states and localities general experience and observation are considered an adequate basis for making program decisions. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities in the implementation of formal evaluation methods should be strengthened. The ongoing efforts of the Department of Education to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs would appear to be the ideal vehicle for establishing uniform expectations for DFSCA program performance, and for assisting states to implement means to document program achievement.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In 1986 Congress enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) to support the establishment of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention programs targeting school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administers the program and annually distributes funding to the states based primarily on the number of school-aged youth. States receive DFSCA Part B funds through two avenues: (1) state education agencies (SEAs) receive approximately 70 percent of the total state allotment to establish school-based programs, and (2) Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors, receive the remaining funds for the establishment of school- or community-based programs.

Since passage of DFSCA, ED has sponsored a number of research and evaluation studies to support federal policy and program planning. Key components of this research are surveys (or biennial reports) of the SEA and Governors' programs conducted every two years to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. The first biennial report covered the period from enactment of the program to 1989, and the second biennial report described program accomplishments from 1989 through 1991. In this, the third biennial report, we summarize the results of the 1991-1993 biennial surveys completed by SEAs and Governors' programs. In the remainder of this chapter we present an overview of the legislative history of DFSCA, a brief summary of the first and second biennial performance reports, and a description of the balance of this report.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

Congress originally enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act as Part B of Title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) with the intent of encouraging broadly based cooperation among schools, parents, community organizations, and governmental agencies toward the goal of a drug-free society. Since then Congress has reaffirmed its belief in the critical role of the nation's schools in achieving this goal through several amendments to the law, including:

- Hawkins/Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297);

- Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690);
- DFSCA Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-226); and
- Crime Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647).

The 1988 Hawkins-Stafford amendments reenacted the DFSCA as Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. More recently, it was reauthorized as ESEA Title IV, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA), with passage of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994. This recent reauthorization, which became effective in July 1995, added violence prevention as a key element of programs supported under the legislation.

Under the DFSCA program, approximately 70 percent of the funding appropriated to each state under Part B of the statute was allocated to the SEA with the remaining 30 percent administered by the Governor or an agency designated by the Governor.¹ Each SEA was required to allot at least 90 percent of the funds it received to school districts (local education agencies, or LEAs) to improve AOD prevention. Nearly all school districts in the country now operate a prevention program, either separately or as part of a consortium of school districts. LEAs use DFSCA funds to provide student assistance programs, student instruction and training, student support groups and counseling, peer leadership activities, parent education, teacher and staff training, and other activities.

The Governors' programs provide financial support to community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit entities for AOD prevention efforts. Governors' award recipients (GARs) include health and mental health centers, family service agencies, and police departments, as well as public and private schools. The GARs also provide prevention and education services, and they typically include activities to increase community awareness of substance abuse issues and support groups for youth in the community. Under the DFSCA, slightly less than half of the Governors' funds (42.5 percent) was to be used for programs that target youth at high risk for AOD use. Another 10 percent of the Governors' funds was required to be used for drug abuse resistance education, a specialized program in which law enforcement officers come into the schools and provide instruction in resisting pressures to use illicit drugs. The 1990 amendments also required that at least five percent of the Governors' funds be used

¹Prior to enactment of the 1989 amendments, the Act required that 30 percent of each state's allocation be administered by the Governor's office. During the 1991-93 reporting period this allocation varied from state to state because of additional funding for SEAs based on the Chapter 1 funding formula.

for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs. The remaining funds were used by the Governors' offices to make other discretionary awards.²

The amount of federal funds authorized for the establishment and operation of drug-free schools programs steadily increased from inception of the program through fiscal year 1993, the last year covered by this report (**Exhibit 1-1**). Over this six-year period, DFSCA funding increased to over 300 percent of the 1987-88 amount. However, program funding has decreased by approximately \$138 million, or 27 percent, since 1992. Thus, the period covered by this report represents the apex of the program with respect to the amount of federal resources supporting state and local AOD use education and prevention efforts.

Exhibit 1-1. DFSCA Funding History (in millions of dollars)

| School Year | Total Funding | SEA Program | Governors' Program |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1987-88 | \$161 | \$113 | \$48 |
| 1988-89 | \$191 | \$134 | \$57 |
| 1989-90 | \$287 | \$201 | \$86 |
| 1990-91 | \$461 | \$336 | \$124 |
| 1991-92 | \$498 | \$396 | \$102 |
| 1992-93 | \$508 | \$406 | \$102 |
| 1993-94 | \$499 | \$397 | \$102 |
| 1994-95 | \$370 | \$277 | \$91 |

Biennial Performance Reports

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) developed the first biennial performance report as part of the Implementation Study of the DFSCA State and Local Programs it conducted for ED to describe program planning and implementation from passage of the Act in 1986 through the 1988-89 school year. RTI obtained information through four national mail surveys and visits to 40 state and local programs. Two of the mail surveys served as the basis for the first biennial performance report: (1) a survey of all SEAs, and (2) a survey of all state agencies administering the Governors' DFSCA programs. The SEA survey addressed issues such as AOD use policy prior to enactment of DFSCA, DFSCA program planning and budgeting, program descriptions, SEA management of local DFSCA programs, and program impact. The Governors' survey solicited information on the nature of the administering agency, program planning and initial

²These funding allocation requirements will change after the conclusion of the 1994-95 school year.

implementation, Governors' award recipients, program collaboration, and program impact. The final report of the descriptive study supplemented the data obtained from these universe surveys with that obtained through surveys of representative samples of over 1,800 LEAS and 460 Governors' award recipients (GARs) and visits to state and local programs.

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) developed and administered the second biennial surveys of SEAs and Governors' programs. The second biennial report, written by Research Triangle Institute and covering school years 1989-90 and 1990-91, addressed many of the same issues as the first report, but a number of specific survey items were structured differently, and several new questions were added. RTI analyzed and reported the data from the second biennial surveys as part of a five-year longitudinal study of the of local prevention programs funded under DFSCA.

RTI developed and administered the third biennial surveys of SEAs and agencies administering the Governors' program, which yielded the information for this report, also as part of the DFSCA Longitudinal Study. The SEA survey asked for information regarding the scope of AOD problems in the state, prevention program policies, number of persons served, LEA participation, local program services, SEA administration and coordination, and evaluation efforts. The Governors' DFSCA program survey solicited information on the number of persons served, program administration and coordination, services provided, impacts of legislative changes, and program evaluation. In anticipation of the impending passage of SDFSCA, the third biennial surveys also asked for information on the scope of school violence problems and on existing state and local efforts designed to address these problems.

Organization of this Report

In subsequent chapters of this report we present findings from the third biennial surveys and provide comparisons from the two prior reports wherever possible and appropriate. In Chapter 2 we discuss state and local program operations based on responses to the SEA survey, and in Chapter 3 we describe the Governors' state-level program operations and GAR activities based on responses to the Governors' questionnaire. Chapter 4 briefly summarizes the status of the DFSCA program as it operated during 1991-93 and offers a few broad conclusions. The report includes the following appendices.

Appendix A - States that Submitted the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

Appendix B - State Education Agency 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix C - Governors' Program 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix D - Tabulations of State Education Agency Data
Appendix E - Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Reports from 54 states and territories were received in time for inclusion in the state education agency chapter and 54 Governor's surveys were returned in time to be included in the analyses.³ The reader is cautioned that much of the data presented in this report are based on estimates, and that the number of respondents able to provide the information requested varies significantly from item to item. The data do provide a sufficient basis upon which to assess the direction and scope of the DFSCA program.

³Michigan returned the SEA survey but not in time for inclusion in data analyses.

Chapter 2

State and Local Education Agency Programs

In 1991-93 state education agencies (SEAs) received funding to support state and local AOD use prevention programs through a two-part formula: (1) a base allocation for state and local programs based solely on statewide school-age population, and (2) additional funds based half on the school-age population and half on the funds received under Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). SEAs were allowed by law to set aside up to 10 percent of the base allocation for state programs and administration, with the remaining 90 percent distributed to local education agencies (LEAs). All of the additional funds received by SEAs were allocated to LEAs on the basis of the Chapter 1 funding formula, which provides funding in proportion to the enrollment of disadvantaged youth. Total funding for SEA and LEA programs increased slightly over the two years covered by the latest biennial survey, from \$396 million in 1991-92 to \$406 million in 1992-93.

In this chapter we describe how SEAs and LEAs used DFSCA funds during 1991-93, and compare these findings with information from the first two biennial surveys where possible and appropriate. Specifically, we will review the data in each of the areas identified below:

- administration, coordination, and evaluation;
- LEA participation;
- numbers and characteristics of students served;
- services and activities provided by local programs; and
- violence prevention efforts.

The data presented in this chapter are based on responses to the SEA survey from 54 states and territories.

Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation

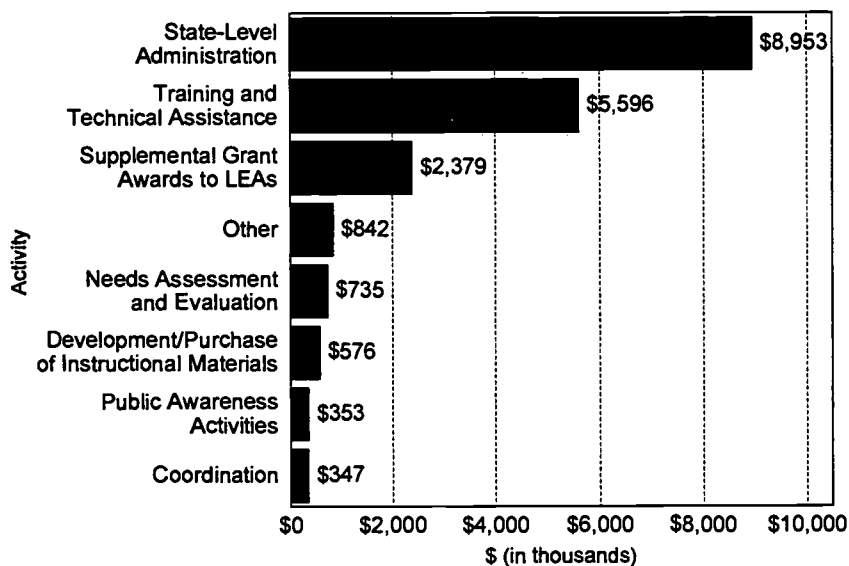
The DFSCA allowed each SEA to retain up to 10 percent of its base allocation to support statewide prevention and education programs. Under the law, SEA set-aside funds could be used for:

- training and technical assistance to local programs;
- development, identification, evaluation and dissemination of model curricula;

- demonstration projects in drug abuse education and prevention;
- supplemental grants to districts in sparsely populated areas, special needs populations, or large numbers of economically disadvantaged children; and
- SEA administration.

In both 1991-92 and 1992-93 the SEA set-aside summed to approximately \$20 million.

Figure 2-1. Set-Aside Funds Spent for Specific Activities in 1992-93



Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

In each year covered by the latest biennial survey, 45 percent of the SEA set-aside, or approximately \$9 million, went to support state-level administration of the program (Figure 2-1; Exhibit 2-1). This represents a 16 percent increase from 1990-91 and continues a steady increase in the amount of funding allocated to administration over the last five years, but it was still less than half the legislated limit.

Exhibit 2-1. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Activity | 1991 - 92 (n = 52 states) | | 1992 - 93 (n = 52 states) | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Total Funds | Percentage | Total Funds | Percentage |
| State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation) | \$8,914,818 | 45% | \$8,952,889 | 45% |
| Supplemental grant awards to LEAs | \$2,449,802 | 12% | \$2,379,265 | 12% |
| Development/purchase of instructional materials | \$758,740 | 4% | \$575,763 | 3% |
| Training and technical assistance | \$5,672,502 | 29% | \$5,596,337 | 28% |
| Public awareness activities | \$365,480 | 2% | \$352,564 | 2% |
| Coordination | \$295,509 | 1% | \$347,398 | 2% |
| Needs assessment and evaluation | \$594,150 | 3% | \$735,464 | 4% |
| Other | \$803,190 | 4% | \$841,880 | 4% |
| Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside | \$19,854,191 | 100% | \$19,781,560 | 100% |

Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

In prior years SEAs spent more of their set-aside on training and technical assistance than on any other activity, ranging from 34 to 37 percent of the total from 1988 to 1990. However, largely as a result of increased administrative expenditures, the amount of the SEA set-aside allocated to training and technical assistance decreased by approximately \$1 million from 1990-91 to 1992-93. The second largest activity supported with the SEA set-aside during the last two years, training and technical assistance to local programs, accounted for 29 percent of the total set-aside in 1991-92 and 28 percent in 1992-93. **Exhibit 2-2** indicates the percentage of SEAs that provided technical assistance to LEAs in various areas during 1991-93 and the percentage that reported an increase in local need for assistance in each area.

Exhibit 2-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1991 to June 1993 and an Increase in Need for Technical Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

| Type of Technical Assistance | Percentage of SEAs That Provided Assistance (n = 54 states) | Percentage of SEAs That Reported an Increase in Need for Assistance Since 1987 (n = 54 states) |
|---|--|---|
| Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | 98% | 87% |
| Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | 87% | 83% |
| Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | 100% | 89% |
| Assistance in developing curricula materials | 85% | 67% |
| Assistance with evaluation methods | 91% | 91% |
| Assistance in defining target groups | 72% | 74% |
| Assistance with needs assessment | 87% | 80% |
| Identification of treatment resources for youth | 63% | 67% |

Source: Item 28, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

All 54 responding SEAs reported disseminating information on effective program strategies and approaches to LEA staff, a reflection of the maturation of AOD use prevention programs over the last seven years and, one presumes, the ability of SEAs to identify programs that work and are worthy of replication. At the same time, the continuing development of local drug prevention programs is evidenced by the 98 percent of SEAs that provided training in program content or implementation, and by the over 80 percent of SEAs that assisted LEAs with program evaluation, curriculum development, needs assessment, and local program coordination. Moreover, at least two-thirds of responding SEAs reported an increase in the need for technical

assistance in all areas since 1987. The need for technical assistance in program evaluation continued to be especially strong at the local level, and raises some question about the basis upon which the “effective strategies” disseminated by SEAs are identified.

The third largest expenditure of SEA set-aside funds in both years was for supplemental grants to LEAs, which accounted for approximately 12 percent of the set-aside in both years. Supplemental grants enable LEAs to provide programming that they could not otherwise afford, such as services to special populations like migrant workers or other economically disadvantaged persons. In the aggregate, administration, technical assistance and supplemental grants accounted for roughly 85 percent of the total SEA set-aside. No other single activity received more than four percent of set-aside funding in both 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Coordination

The one percent of set-aside funds SEAs allocate to coordination should not be viewed as indicating a dearth of coordination efforts; few funds are expended in pursuit of collaborative efforts since most of the organizations with which SEAs coordinated share the goal of a drug-free society and so volunteered their time and efforts. In keeping with legislative intent to foster collaborative and coordinated efforts to prevent AOD use, SEAs interacted with a variety of other state agencies and officials to improve public awareness, expand resources, evaluate program impact, and pursue other program goals. The latest biennial survey form included a number of new items designed to obtain information on the nature and scope of partnerships between SEAs and other state and local organizations that share the goal of a drug-free society. **Exhibit 2-3** indicates the percentages of SEAs that reported interactions with specific state agencies, by type of interaction.

As would be expected, virtually all SEAs reported some level of interaction with a drug/alcohol abuse agency and with law enforcement agencies, and nearly all SEAs coordinated their efforts with the Governor’s office, and with health or mental health agencies. Law enforcement agencies are typically involved in local programs through drug abuse resistance education (DARE), through which police officers come into the schools and instruct students in how to resist pressures to use alcohol and other drugs.

Through the DARE program law enforcement agencies provide information on the incidence of AOD use, improve public awareness of the associated problems, and help expand

Exhibit 2-3. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Significant DFSCA-Related Interaction with Other State Officials or Agencies, by Purpose of Interaction

| State Official or Agency | Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Purpose of Interaction (n = 54 states) | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | Not Applicable or Don't Know |
| Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | 60% | 65% | 74% | 56% | 78% | 0% | 2% |
| Governor or governor's office | 74% | 28% | 39% | 35% | 76% | 2% | 0% |
| Key legislators or legislative committee | 44% | 15% | 26% | 20% | 43% | 15% | 17% |
| Health and/or Mental Health Agency | 83% | 61% | 70% | 46% | 70% | 4% | 2% |
| Judicial Agency | 46% | 20% | 33% | 22% | 44% | 19% | 19% |
| Law enforcement agency | 91% | 48% | 65% | 37% | 72% | 0% | 2% |
| Higher Education Authority | 50% | 44% | 28% | 39% | 32% | 19% | 6% |
| Department of Community Development | 11% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 13% | 33% | 37% |
| Department of Social Services | 44% | 30% | 35% | 17% | 37% | 15% | 17% |
| Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | 28% | 15% | 13% | 7% | 35% | 32% | 24% |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | 50% | 22% | 46% | 19% | 46% | 20% | 11% |
| Other State Agencies or Officials | 24% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 22% | 0% | 6% |

Source: Item 25, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

the amount of resources available for prevention efforts. Such resource expansion stems from the fact that law enforcement agencies essentially volunteer the services of DARE officers in many states, providing states and localities with a no-cost source of support. However, we learned from our case studies of local programs around the nation that Governor's program funds in some states (which now have a set-aside for drug abuse resistance education) flow from the Governor's office to the law enforcement agency to the schools. In other states DARE activities are supported with funding originating from the Department of Justice.

Evaluation

The enabling legislation specifies that each state's DFSCA biennial report include an evaluation of the effectiveness of state and local programs and that each LEA submit an annual progress report to the SEA that includes significant accomplishments during the preceding year, the extent to which objectives were being achieved, methods used by the LEA to evaluate program effectiveness, and evaluation results. The third biennial survey asked SEAs to report state-level evaluation activities and to estimate the percentage of LEAs that have implemented various methods of evaluation. Specifically, the survey solicited information on (1) how and how often states assess the prevalence of AOD use among students, (2) the types of information states and locals routinely collect, and (3) the extent to which various methods of program evaluation are conducted and the uses to which evaluation results are applied.

All 54 SEAs that completed the survey reported that their state has conducted a statewide prevalence survey of alcohol and other drug use among elementary and/or secondary school students. However, the frequency with which such surveys are administered and the scope of the student populations surveyed varied considerably; 31 states conducted a prevalence survey every two years, 9 states administered an annual survey, and 8 states conducted a survey once every three years. In five states prevalence surveys were administered on an irregular basis. The SEA was responsible for administering the survey in 33 states, another state agency was responsible in 10 states, and a private research organization was responsible in two states.

In general, students were more likely to participate in prevalence surveys the higher their grade level (**Exhibit 2-4**). Only eight SEAs included all students in the state at specified grade levels; the remaining 46 states selected samples of students to participate. The most popular survey instrument used to conduct prevalence surveys was the Youth Risk Behavior Survey¹, administered by 24 states. Another 19 states developed their own survey instrument, and two states used the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) survey. No other single instrument was used by more than one SEA. States used the results of prevalence surveys most often for program evaluation (82 percent) and to help decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts (80 percent).

¹The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, for grades 9 through 12, is supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Exhibit 2-4. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students at Specific Grade Levels

| Grade Level Surveyed | Number of States (n = 54 states) | Percentage of States |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| K | 0 | 0% |
| 1 | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | 1 | 2% |
| 4 | 6 | 11% |
| 5 | 9 | 17% |
| 6 | 20 | 37% |
| 7 | 20 | 37% |
| 8 | 29 | 54% |
| 9 | 41 | 76% |
| 10 | 46 | 85% |
| 11 | 42 | 78% |
| 12 | 51 | 94% |

Note: States may have surveyed more than one grade level.

Source: Item 2c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Other types of data routinely collected at the state level are indicated in **Exhibit 2-5**. Measures of risk factors other than AOD use, such as the numbers of dropouts, truants, and juvenile arrests, are more commonly collected by SEAs than are more direct measures such as the numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment or the number receiving disciplinary action from LEAs as a result of AOD related incidents. Only one-third of SEAs obtain data on AOD related incidents largely because these data are not routinely collected at the local level in most states. **Exhibit 2-6** indicates the extent to which LEAs collect data on various risk factors, as reported by SEAs. As shown, in only a third of all states do all LEAs

Exhibit 2-5. Number and Percentage of States That Collected Specific Types of Student Data at the State Level

| Type of Data | Number of States (n = 54) | Percentage of States |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment | 17 | 32% |
| Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs | 18 | 33% |
| Numbers of juvenile arrests | 25 | 46% |
| Dropouts | 47 | 87% |
| Truancy/school absenteeism | 32 | 59% |
| Youth suicides and attempted suicides | 19 | 35% |

Source: Item 18, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Exhibit 2-6. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs That Collected Various Data on Youth

| Youth Data Collected | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs That Collected Data | | | | n |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|----------|----|
| | None of the LEAs | 1-49% of LEAs | 50-99% of LEAs | All LEAs | |
| Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs | 0% | 30% | 42% | 28% | 53 |
| Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD | 2% | 15% | 31% | 52% | 52 |
| Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment | 6% | 26% | 35% | 33% | 49 |
| Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime | 12% | 40% | 21% | 26% | 42 |
| Extent of illegal gang activity | 28% | 51% | 13% | 8% | 39 |
| Dropouts | 2% | 2% | 9% | 87% | 53 |
| Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school | 2% | 8% | 10% | 80% | 51 |
| Truancy/school absenteeism | 4% | 0% | 13% | 83% | 52 |
| Youth suicides and attempted suicides | 16% | 35% | 23% | 26% | 43 |
| Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities | 2% | 8% | 36% | 54% | 50 |

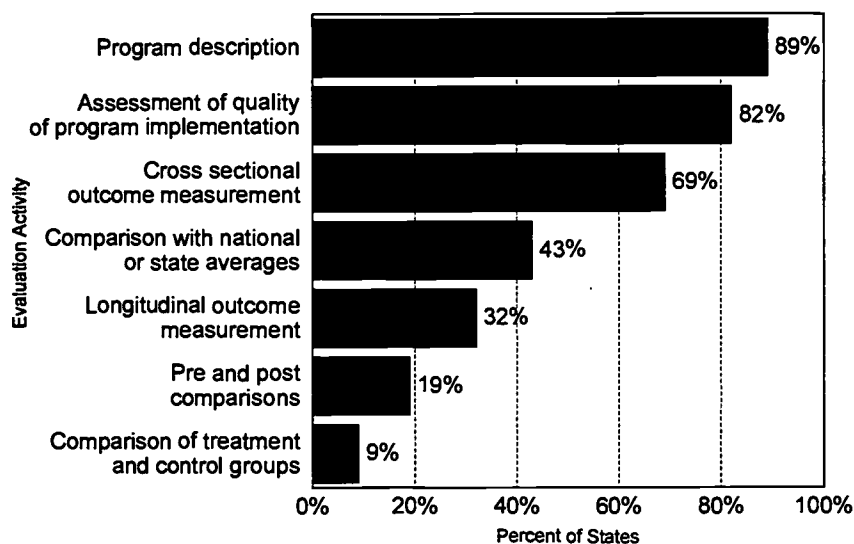
Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 34) and others reported percentage of grantees (n = 17).

Source: Item 20, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

collect information on the number of youth referred for AOD treatment, but all LEAs collect data on dropouts and truants in approximately 80 percent of the states. It is probable that the presence of federal and state mandates associated with programs other than DFSCA account for the greater frequency with which SEAs and LEAs collect these types of data.

Figure 2-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by SEAs at the State Level

With respect to formal program evaluation methods, process assessments were the most frequent type of evaluation conducted at the state level during 1991-93. As shown in Exhibit 2-7 and Figure 2-2, 89 percent of SEAs documented program activities, and 82 percent of SEAs assessed the quality of program implementation. As might be expected,



Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

Exhibit 2-7. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results

| Evaluation Activity | States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 54 states) | | Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Direct Funding Priorities | | Identify Model Programs | | Identify LEA Needs | | Other | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Description | 48 | 89% | 29 | 60% | 32 | 67% | 46 | 96% | 13 | 27% |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation | 44 | 82% | 25 | 57% | 33 | 75% | 41 | 93% | 11 | 25% |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures | 17 | 32% | 10 | 59% | 7 | 41% | 14 | 82% | 6 | 35% |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures | 37 | 69% | 26 | 70% | 14 | 38% | 33 | 89% | 15 | 41% |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services | 10 | 19% | 8 | 80% | 7 | 70% | 5 | 50% | 2 | 20% |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages | 23 | 43% | 18 | 78% | 12 | 52% | 18 | 78% | 8 | 35% |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group | 5 | 9% | 5 | 10% | 4 | 8% | 5 | 10% | 1 | 2% |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.

Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

process assessments were much more common than outcome evaluations at the local level as well, as indicated by **Exhibit 2-8**. These data are consistent with the findings of prior biennial reports, which also indicated that process assessments were much more frequently conducted than outcome or impact evaluations.² It is somewhat surprising that in only 33 states did all LEAs document program activities, given the legal requirement that LEAs submit annual reports of the extent to which program objectives are achieved.

The primary use of evaluation data at the state level was to identify LEA needs for technical assistance, regardless of the type of evaluation that produced the data (**Exhibit 2-7**). The second most frequently reported use of information resulting from process assessments was to identify model programs for replication, while the second most frequent use of outcome data was to direct funding priorities. It is difficult to assign much significance to SEA reports of the uses of outcome or impact evaluations, because so few SEAs conducted such evaluations. It is

²Differences in the manner in which questions regarding program evaluation activities were asked preclude detailed comparisons of 1991-93 findings with earlier findings.

Exhibit 2-8. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1991 to June 1993

| Method of Evaluation | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Were Using Evaluation Method | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|----------|----|
| | None of the LEAs | 1 - 49% of LEAs | 50 - 99% of LEAs | All LEAs | n |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | 0% | 11% | 28% | 61% | 54 |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation- includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event. | 0% | 28% | 37% | 35% | 54 |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same groups of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades). | 25% | 57% | 10% | 8% | 48 |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991 10th graders and 1992 10th graders). | 10% | 44% | 22% | 22% | 49 |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services. | 15% | 63% | 13% | 9% | 46 |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages. | 6% | 55% | 15% | 23% | 47 |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated). | 58% | 39% | 0% | 2% | 46 |

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

notable however, and not unrelated to the scarcity with which outcome evaluations are conducted, that well over half of all SEAs used process measures as a basis for the identification of model programs for replication. Three-fourths of all SEAs that conducted an assessment of the quality of program implementation reported using the results for this purpose; at the same time, only seven of the 17 states that conducted a longitudinal evaluation (41 percent) reported using the results to identify model programs.

LEA Participation and AOD Use Policy

As noted in the introduction to this report, nearly all LEAs in the country participated in the DFSCA program during the reporting period; LEA participation has increased from 78 percent of all LEAs in 1988-89 to 97 percent in 1992-93. LEAs may apply for funds singly,

through intermediate education agencies (IEAs) or in consortia of LEAs. Participation through a consortium is especially popular with smaller districts, where the costs of completing an application and other administrative expenses may be shared across all districts in the consortium. As indicated in **Exhibit 2-9**, the majority of LEAs continued to apply singly, with the percentage of LEAs applying through consortia leveling off during the reporting period. In 1992-93 a total of 4,846 LEAs located in 37 states participated in the program through consortia. States where consortia are most often formed include the nation's most sparsely populated states such as Nebraska and Montana, and the country's most populous states, such as Texas and California; approximately 500 of California's smallest LEAs, many of which are located in rural counties, combined to apply for program funding through 70 or so consortia.

Exhibit 2-9. Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Method of Funding | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | |
|---|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| LEAs funded singly | 8,884 | 62% | 9,011 | 63% |
| LEAs participating through IEAs/consortia | 4,920 | 35% | 4,846 | 34% |
| LEAs not participating | 496 | 3% | 366 | 3% |
| Total LEAs | 14,300 | 100% | 14,223 | 100% |
| Total Consortia/IEAs | 621 | | 611 | |

Source: Item 11, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

The primary reason why three percent of districts elected not to participate during the last reporting period, according to SEAs, was because they believed the amount of funding they would receive did not warrant the effort required to complete an application and implement a program. As shown in **Exhibit 2-10** approximately three-fourths of nonparticipating districts cited this reason; the same reason has been given since 1989-90. As has also been true in prior years, a very small number of LEAs, as reported by SEAs, did not accept any type of federal funding, and an equally small number did not participate because they missed the SEA's deadline for submitting an application.

As of 1990, each LEA applying for DFSCA funds or other federal funds or financial assistance was required to certify to its SEA that it had adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees that includes standards of student conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school premises or as part of school activities. Not surprisingly therefore, virtually all LEAs have implemented some form of "no use policy." In this latest biennial survey we asked SEAs

Exhibit 2-10. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

| Reason for Not Participating | 1991-92 (n = 33 states) | | 1992-93 (n = 29 states) | |
|--|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application | 364 | 73% | 283 | 77% |
| LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application | 12 | 2% | 6 | 2% |
| LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds | 1 | <1% | 0 | 0% |
| LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds | 8 | 2% | 12 | 3% |
| LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds | 1 | <1% | 1 | <1% |
| LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient | 9 | 2% | 9 | 2% |
| Other ¹ | 74 | 15% | 40 | 11% |
| Reason not given | 27 | 5% | 15 | 4% |
| Total | 496 | 100% | 366 | 100% |

¹Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.

Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

to indicate the number of LEAs in their state that have articulated policies in a variety of specific areas. **Exhibit 2-11** indicates the percentage of LEAs reported by SEAs to have implemented policies in these areas in 1991-93, by LEA enrollment range.

As shown, all but a few districts required parental notification for student violations of established standards of conduct, and about three-fourths of all LEAs required notification of law enforcement officials and/or recommend counseling or treatment for students who violate AOD use policies. Parent and community involvement in the establishment of district policy was the norm, with over 80 percent of all LEAs estimated to follow such a practice. In general, larger school districts were somewhat more likely to have implemented AOD policies across all areas.

Students Served by SEA and LEA DFSCA Part B Funds

The latest biennial survey form asked SEAs to report the number of students who received direct services through DFSCA programs. Direct services are those in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the services such that the deliverer knows of their participation. A minimum of 37,248,443 public school students received direct

Exhibit 2-11. Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range

| Policy Elements | Student Enrollment Range | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------|----|----------------|------------|----|-------------------|------------|----|
| | 0-999 | | | 1,000 - 4,999 | | | 5,000 and Greater | | |
| | Number of LEAs | Percentage | n | Number of LEAs | Percentage | n | Number of LEAs | Percentage | n |
| Require parental notification for student violations of the policy | 4,936 | 90% | 42 | 3,987 | 94% | 43 | 1,146 | 95% | 45 |
| Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use | 3,790 | 73% | 37 | 2,871 | 76% | 38 | 806 | 77% | 40 |
| Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies | 4,094 | 78% | 38 | 3,177 | 86% | 39 | 953 | 84% | 41 |
| Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol | 1,780 | 41% | 36 | 1,299 | 36% | 36 | 370 | 37% | 38 |
| Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy | 3,772 | 70% | 40 | 2,864 | 77% | 41 | 862 | 72% | 43 |

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

services funded under SEA Part B programs in 1992-93.³ However, since three SEAs were unable to provide these data, the actual number of public school students directly served is higher. Based on the 51 states that were able to provide complete information, 91.7 percent of all students enrolled in public schools received direct services from SEA/LEA programs in 1991-92, and 91.3 percent received direct services in 1992-93. If one assumes an equal percentage of students enrolled were served in the three states for which the number served directly was not provided, the total number of public school students directly served in the 54 responding SEAs increases to 37,829,519.

Only 41 SEAs were able to report the number of private school students receiving direct services; thus the 2,180,874 students reported is a considerable underestimate of the actual number. In 1991-92, 60.2 percent of all private school students in reporting states received direct services while the following year the percentage increased to 66.4 percent. If one applies this percentage to the total number of students enrolled in private schools in 1992-93, the number served by SEA/LEA programs increases by about 600,000 to 2,708,512. Thus, based on

³By law DFSCA programs are to serve students at all grade levels "from the early childhood level through grade 12," and SEA reports of the numbers served by grade indicate that the distribution of students served by the program is roughly equal across grade levels.

the available data at least 40 million students received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B programs in 1992-93.

The latest survey asked SEAs to report the number of students enrolled and the number served by race/ethnicity. As shown in **Exhibit 2-12**, in 1992-93 approximately two-thirds (69 percent) of public school students who received direct services were white, 19 percent were black, and 9 percent Hispanic.⁴ Asian or Pacific Islanders accounted for just two percent of the total number of public school students receiving direct services and American Indian or Alaskan Natives just one percent.⁵ Since over 90 percent of all students enrolled in public schools received direct services, it is not surprising that the proportion of students served mirrors almost exactly the proportion of students enrolled across all five racial/ethnic groups, with less than a 0.5 percent difference between “enrolled” and “served” in any one group.

Exhibit 2-12. Public School Students Who Received Direct Services, by Ethnicity

| | 1991 - 92 (n = 35 states) | | 1992 - 93 (n = 41 states) | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 275,358 | 1% | 294,192 | 1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 547,699 | 2% | 592,873 | 2% |
| Black | 4,642,241 | 20% | 5,021,420 | 19% |
| Hispanic | 2,415,189 | 10% | 2,561,696 | 9% |
| White | 15,719,707 | 67% | 18,115,427 | 69% |

Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

The enabling legislation allows considerable discretion to SEAs and LEAs regarding the types of persons and organizations targeted for participation in AOD use prevention efforts. As might be expected, in 1992-93 a majority of LEAs served students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent) (**Exhibit 2-13**). Community organizations were the next most frequently served group during the two-year period, reported by SEAs as a focus of 42 percent of local programs in 1991-92 and 45 percent in 1992-93. Over a third of all LEAs provided services, most likely training, to law enforcement agencies in both years covered by the survey. The percentage of LEAs targeting juveniles in detention facilities, while considerably lower than the percentage of LEAs targeting other

⁴The low number of SEAs able to provide analogous information for private school students prevents meaningful analysis.

⁵These percentages varied little from the previous year.

Exhibit 2-13. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Target Population | 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | LEAs That Served Population | | Number of States | LEAs That Served Population | | Number of States |
| | Number | Percentage | | Number | Percentage | |
| Students in general | 10,280 | 88% | 47 | 11,671 | 85% | 53 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 331 | 5% | 33 | 829 | 11% | 38 |
| Other out-of-school youth | 572 | 7% | 36 | 902 | 9% | 44 |
| Parents | 5,755 | 57% | 41 | 7,220 | 57% | 50 |
| Teachers and other school staff | 7,046 | 69% | 42 | 8,315 | 66% | 50 |
| Community groups/organizations | 3,739 | 42% | 38 | 5,069 | 45% | 46 |
| Law enforcement agencies | 2,827 | 35% | 36 | 3,649 | 36% | 43 |

Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

populations, more than doubled from 1991-92 to 1992-93, from five to 11 percent. Out of school youth were targeted by only a small fraction of LEAs.

Although the manner in which prior biennial surveys obtained data on targeting constrains our ability to compare these percentages over time⁶, the data do appear to indicate significant increases in several groups, especially parents, who had been reported as a target population by less than one-fourth of all LEAs since 1988. A dramatic increase in the percentage of LEAs that provided services and activities that involve law enforcement agencies is also evident, jumping from just 7 percent in 1989-90 to 36 percent in 1992-93. An equally dramatic increase is evident in the percentage of LEAs that targeted community organizations, up from 14 percent in 1989-90 to 45 percent in 1992-93.

Services and Activities Provided by LEAs

Ever since initial implementation of DFSCA supported programs, research has shown that four core services have formed the foundation of AOD use prevention efforts; (1) student instruction, (2) teacher and staff training, (3) curriculum development or acquisition, and (4) student assistance programs. LEA uses of program funds during 1991-93 were consistent with the historical trend, as shown in **Exhibit 2-14** which displays the percentages of participating LEAs that provided 10 specific services or activities to public school students, teachers, and parents during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

⁶Prior surveys asked SEAs to report target populations separately for LEAs funded singly and for LEAs funded through consortia, and included a different set of response choices.

Exhibit 2-14. Estimated Number and Percentage of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Public Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Type of Service | 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | LEAs That Provided Services | | Number of States | LEAs That Provided Services | | Number of States |
| | Number | Percentage | | Number | Percentage | |
| Teacher/staff training | 7,645 | 66% | 46 | 9,176 | 68% | 53 |
| Student instruction | 7,828 | 67% | 46 | 9,301 | 67% | 54 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 6,896 | 63% | 44 | 8,519 | 64% | 52 |
| Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.) | 6,542 | 59% | 45 | 8,068 | 58% | 53 |
| Alternative education programs | 1,473 | 18% | 39 | 2,107 | 18% | 50 |
| Parent education/involvement | 4,974 | 47% | 41 | 6,420 | 52% | 50 |
| After-school or before-school programs | 2,225 | 23% | 39 | 3,088 | 25% | 48 |
| Community service projects | 2,513 | 27% | 40 | 3,523 | 31% | 48 |
| Services for out-of-school youth | 379 | 5% | 35 | 682 | 7% | 44 |
| Special one-time events | 5,279 | 50% | 38 | 7,142 | 55% | 48 |

Note: Some states reported LEAs (n= 37) and some reported grantees (n= 16) in response to this item.

Source: Item 13, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Approximately two-thirds of LEAs provided student instruction and staff training during both years. Nearly as many LEAs used program funds to develop or acquire curricular materials in both years, and well over half of all districts provided student assistance programs. Somewhat less often provided than these four core services, yet still offered through approximately one-half of participating LEAs, were special one-time events (e.g., Red Ribbon Week), and parent education or involvement.

Community service projects and after- or before-school programs were the next most frequent activities pursued during 1991-93, according to SEA estimates. The 1990 amendments to the Act specifically authorized LEAs to provide after-school programs if sufficient prevention services were already available during regular school hours. According to the biennial survey, approximately one-fourth of participating LEAs offered such programs in 1992-93, and 38 SEAs, or 72 percent of those responding, reported an increase in the number of LEAs offering after-school programs since the 1990 amendments became law. The services least frequently provided include alternative education programs, and services for out-of-school youth, a service more likely to be available through the Governors' program, which targets high-risk youth.

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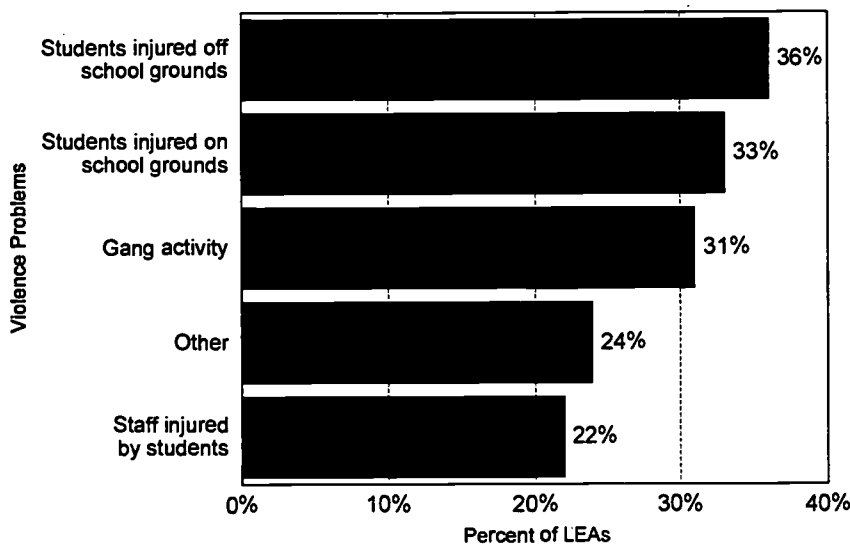
Available data on the number of LEAs providing these same services and activities to private school students during 1991-93 preclude detailed comparisons with public school services, since only about half of the SEAs were able to provide these statistics. However, the data do permit broad observations to be made regarding private school services and activities. First, the priority placed on the 10 services and activities by LEAs serving private school students was roughly the same as that for public schools, with the four core services discussed above being the most frequently provided. At the same time however, each service or activity was provided to private school students by a much lower percentage of LEAs than provided these same services to public school students. For example, in 1992-93, student instruction was the service most often provided to private school students, but only 14 percent of all LEAs provided instruction to private school students compared to 67 percent of LEAs that provided instruction to public school students.

Violence Prevention

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) of 1994 explicitly authorizes state and local programs to incorporate violence prevention efforts into programs supported under the SDFSCA as of July 1, 1995. In anticipation of the passage of this legislation, the latest biennial survey asked SEAs several questions designed to identify the scope of school violence problems and to obtain baseline information on violence prevention

programs already in place in the nation's schools.

Figure 2-3. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Violence Problems



Source: Item 31, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey Questionnaire for SEAs

Figure 2-3 and Exhibit 2-15 indicate the estimated percentages of LEAs that faced a number of school violence issues during 1991-93, as reported by SEAs. On average, SEAs estimated that 36 percent of LEAs have experienced serious student injuries as a result of violence off school grounds, and nearly as many

Exhibit 2-15. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

| Violence Problem | Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Problem (n = 33 states) |
|--|---|
| Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds | 33% |
| Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds | 36% |
| School staff have been attacked or injured by students | 22% |
| Students participate in illegal gang activity | 31% |
| Other ¹ | 24% |

¹Other violence problems include youth suicide, student possession of weapons, robbery, and vandalism.

Source: Item 31, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Note: Some states reported they did not feel comfortable estimating these numbers.

(33 percent) have had students seriously injured as a result of violence on school grounds.

Nearly one-third of all LEAs (31 percent) are estimated to have experienced illegal gang activity and over one-fifth of LEAs (22 percent) have had school staff attacked or injured by students.

It is clear from these estimates that safety is a serious concern in at least one-third of the country's school districts. Further, many states and districts have noted a strong connection between violence and AOD use. It is not surprising therefore that a majority of states and localities have already initiated violence prevention efforts. **Exhibit 2-16** presents the numbers and percentages of SEAs that reported having begun various violence prevention or gang resistance activities. As these data show, most states were in the early stages of implementing violence prevention programs during 1991-93, with at least two-thirds of SEAs involved in program planning (82 percent), local training and technical assistance (82 percent), state-level coordination (80 percent), public awareness activities (69 percent) and statewide assessment (67 percent).

Exhibit 2-16. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific State-Level Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity | Number of States (n = 54 states) | Percentage of States |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities | 36 | 67% |
| State-level coordination of violence prevention activities | 43 | 80% |
| Program planning for violence prevention activities | 44 | 82% |
| Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | 33 | 61% |
| Training of state-level staff | 39 | 72% |
| Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff | 44 | 82% |
| Development of program materials | 29 | 54% |
| Allocation of state funds for violence prevention | 26 | 48% |
| Public awareness activities | 37 | 69% |
| Evaluation of violence prevention activities | 12 | 22% |

Source: Item 32, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

percent). Activities associated with programs beyond the initial stages of implementation, such as targeting specific populations, developing specialized program materials, and program evaluation were somewhat less widely implemented across the states.

Violence prevention efforts at the local level reflected state-level activity, with a majority of LEAs also involved in assessment, planning, staff training, coordination and public awareness (Exhibit 2-17). Importantly, SEAs and LEAs are pursuing violence prevention initiatives despite the fact that less than half of all states allocated funds specifically for this purpose. It is reasonable to assume that these early efforts in violence prevention and school safety will be strengthened and expanded now that such activity is expressly supported by the enabling legislation.

Exhibit 2-17. Number and Percentage of States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Specific Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity | Number of States (n = 54 states) | Percentage of States |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities | 45 | 83% |
| Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities | 45 | 83% |
| Program planning for violence prevention activities | 47 | 87% |
| Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | 43 | 80% |
| Training of district-level staff | 49 | 91% |
| Training and/or technical assistance for school staff | 47 | 87% |
| Development of program materials | 38 | 70% |
| Allocation of local funds for violence prevention | 32 | 59% |
| Public awareness activities | 40 | 74% |
| Evaluation of violence prevention activities | 19 | 35% |

Source: Item 33, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Chapter 3

Governors' State and Local Programs

Since the enactment of the DFSCA, between 20 and 30 percent of the Part B funds distributed to each state have gone to the Governor's office, or an agency designated by the Governor. The Governors' offices use these funds to award grants to health, mental health, law enforcement and family service agencies, schools, and other local organizations to establish AOD use prevention programs within the community. The Governors' program received approximately \$102 million in each year covered by the last biennial survey.

The DFSCA placed a number of restrictions on how the Governor's funds may be spent in each state. First, a minimum of 42.5 percent of this funding was earmarked to support grants for youth at high risk for AOD use. Characteristics the Act identified as qualifying a youth as being at high risk of AOD use include dropping out of school, delinquency, incarceration, mental illness, suicidal behavior, economic disadvantage, pregnancy, academic failure, chronic pain, and a number of others.¹ Second, as a result of the 1990 amendments, at least 10 percent of the Governors' funds had to be used for drug abuse resistance education, and another 5 percent had to be used for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs for students. Third, administrative expenses associated with the program were capped at 2.5 percent of the total allocation. Remaining funds, not to exceed 42.5 percent of the total, could be used at the discretion of the Governor, or a designee, to support other local prevention efforts.

In this chapter we describe the Governors' program as it operated during 1991-93, providing comparative analyses with program operations in earlier years wherever possible or appropriate. The data presented in this chapter are based on the biennial surveys completed by 54 Governors' programs², and are organized into the following sections.

- Distribution of Governors' program funds
- Program administration, coordination, and evaluation
- Number and characteristics of persons served
- Services and activities

¹Section 5122(b)(2)

²We did not receive completed surveys from the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana.

Distribution of Governors' Program Funds

As noted, Governors' programs distributed funding to local organizations through four types of grants: (1) high-risk youth (HRY) awards, (2) drug abuse resistance education (DARE) awards, (3) replication awards, and (4) other discretionary (OD) awards. **Exhibit 3-1** summarizes the numbers and amounts of each type of grant awarded during 1991-93. As shown, the Governors' programs awarded 6,670 grants totaling over \$201 million to support the establishment and operations of local AOD use prevention programs in communities around the nation.³ In the remainder of this section we first describe the distribution of HRY and other discretionary funds in an historical context and then briefly discuss states' use of the funding set aside for replication and drug abuse resistance education.

Exhibit 3-1. Number and Amount of Governors' Program Grant Awards, 1991-93

| Type of Award | Number of Awards | Total Amount ¹ | Percentage of Total | Size of Average Award |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| High-risk youth | 2,716 | \$104.2 | 51.1% | \$38,365 |
| Other discretionary | 2,000 | \$61.9 | 30.3% | \$30,950 |
| Drug abuse resistance education | 1,495 | \$21.0 | 10.2% | \$14,047 |
| Replication | 459 | \$14.0 | 6.8% | \$30,501 |
| Total | 6,670 | \$201.1 | 98.4% ² | |

¹Total amounts are in millions.

²The remaining 1.6 percent of funds are used for program administration.

Source: Items 6, 26, and 29, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs.

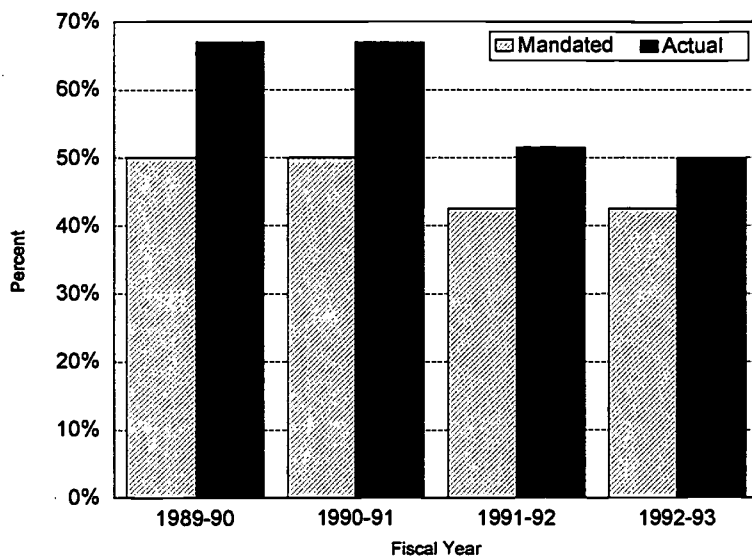
High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards

The DFSCA required that 42.5 percent of all Governors' program funds be used to support projects targeting high-risk youth and that no more than that amount be used for other discretionary awards. In both years covered by the latest survey the states exceeded the mandated 42.5 percent minimum for HRY projects, distributing 51.5 percent of total funds to HRY projects in 1991-92 and at least 50.7 percent in 1992-93.⁴ **Figure 3-1** indicates the percentage of total program funds allocated to HRY projects compared to the legislatively mandated minimum proportion from 1989-90 through 1992-93.

³Five states were unable to report these data; the actual amount allocated to support local efforts is slightly higher than \$201 million.

⁴Two states were unable to report the amount of funds allocated to HRY projects in 1992-93, thus the percentage cited is a slight underestimate.

Figure 3-1. Percentage of Total Program Funding Allocated to HRY Projects Compared to Mandated Minimum, 1989-90 to 1992-93



As indicated by *Figure 3-1*, exceeding the minimum requirement for HRY projects is not new. Required by law to allocate at least half of all Governors' funds to HRY projects during 1989-91, the states actually distributed two-thirds of total funding to such projects, exceeding the minimum by 17 percent. The 1990 amendments reduced the minimum proportion required to be directed to HRY from 50 to 42.5 percent, due in part to the additional requirement to set aside

10 percent of funding for drug abuse resistance education and 5 percent for replication of effective projects. It is likely because of the additional set-aside requirement that the percentage of total funding awarded to HRY projects during the last reporting period did not exceed the statutory minimum by as wide a margin as in previous years.

On average, HRY awards were approximately 20 percent larger than other discretionary awards during the reporting period.⁵ In 1991-92 HRY awards averaged \$37,461 while OD awards averaged \$30,767. The following year the amount of both types of awards increased slightly, with an average of \$39,340 for HRY programs and \$31,170 for OD awards. The increase in the average size of awards resulted from a decrease in the total number of grants awarded. **Exhibit 3-2** summarizes the size of HRY and other discretionary awards during 1991-93 in specific ranges.

Drug-Abuse Resistance Education and Replication Set-Asides

Section 5122(e) of the Act specifies that at least 10 percent of each Governor's allocation be used for grants to LEAs "in consortium with entities which have experience in assisting school districts to provide instruction to students in grade kindergarten through 6 to recognize

⁵The majority of both HRY and OD awards were for a 12 to 18-month period.

Exhibit 3-2. Estimated Percentages of High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award

| Size of Award | High Risk Youth Awards (n = 51 states) | | | Other Discretionary Awards (n = 51 states) | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range |
| Less than \$5,000 | 9% | 0% | 0 - 96% | 16% | 1% | 0 - 100% |
| \$5,000 - \$24,999 | 35% | 29% | 0 - 100% | 35% | 33% | 0 - 96% |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999 | 32% | 25% | 0 - 100% | 27% | 16% | 0 - 100% |
| More than \$50,000 | 24% | 7% | 0 - 100% | 23% | 8% | 0 - 100% |

Source: Item 13, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

and resist pressures that influence such students to use controlled substances..." In addition to student instruction, any such program is required to include:

- Parent involvement;
- Use of student leaders to influence younger students not to use drugs;
- An emphasis on activity-oriented techniques designed to encourage student-generated responses to problem-solving situations; and
- Awarding certificates of achievement to participating students.

Although set-aside funds may be used for any program that meets these criteria, congressional intent in so amending the DFSCA was to encourage the proliferation of programs like DARE, the well-known program involving law enforcement agencies.

During the reporting period 51 states awarded a total of 1,495 grants to support drug abuse resistance education, for an average of approximately 29 DARE grants per state.⁶ These states allocated approximately \$21 million to DARE, representing 10.3 percent of total program funding during the two-year period. The average DARE grant was for \$14,047. Most of the Governors' offices (65 percent) grant these funds directly to LEAs, 27 percent administer the funds through the SEA, and the remaining 8 percent administer the funds through the state's law enforcement agencies.

The 1990 amendments also required each Governor's office to use at least five percent of its funds for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs for students. The Act specified that to be eligible for a replication grant, the LEA (or consortia) applying must use the assistance to replicate a program that has a "demonstrated record of success at either the state or local level in preventing or eliminating student abuse of

⁶The remaining states did not provide this information.

drugs or alcohol.”⁷ States used a wide variety of criteria to decide which projects to replicate, including goal attainment, cost effectiveness, cultural appropriateness, program description, geographic location, and others. Two states candidly reported using no specific criteria.

The 51 states able to provide information awarded a total of 459 replication grants during 1991-93, for an average of 9 per state. The states allocated approximately \$14 million in replication grants with an average award size of \$30,501. In nearly three-fourths of the states (73 percent) the Governor’s office administered these funds directly to replication award recipients; in the 14 other states (27 percent) the Governor’s office administered these funds through the SEA.

The law requires that the DARE set-aside supplement and not supplant the amount of federal, state, and local funds that would otherwise be expended for drug abuse resistance education programs, and that programs funded under the replication set-aside not supplant HRY projects. We asked respondents to indicate the impact of set-aside funding on the amounts they allocated to HRY and discretionary awards and, broadly speaking, the reported effect has been to decrease the amount of funding available for both types of grants (**Exhibit 3-3**). In approximately one-half of the states the impact of the drug abuse resistance education funding requirement has been a decrease in funding for both HRY programs (50 percent) and discretionary awards (54 percent). The primary impact of the requirement to fund grants for replication of successful programs has been to decrease funding for other discretionary awards (44 percent) with a lesser effect of decreasing HRY awards (29 percent). A decrease in administrative expenditures accounts for the majority of “other” responses.

Exhibit 3-3. Impact of Set-Aside Requirements on High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Funding

| Impact | DARE Set-Aside | Replication Set-Aside |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Decrease in HRY funding | 50% | 29% |
| Decrease in OD funding | 54% | 44% |
| No effect | 23% | 42% |
| Other | 13% | 10% |

Source: Items 28 and 32, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors’ DFSCA Programs

We asked survey respondents to report how they would allocate Governors’ program funding if there were no legislative restrictions. **Exhibit 3-4** compares the Governors’ preferred

⁷Section 5122(g)(3).

Exhibit 3-4. Mandated, Actual, and Preferred Distribution of Program Funding, 1991-93

| Funding Category | Mandated Percentage | Actual Percentage | Preferred Percentage |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| High-risk youth | 42.5% | 51.5% | 50% |
| Other discretionary | 42.5% | 30.3% | 40% |
| Drug abuse resistance education | 10% | 10.2% | 3% |
| Replication | 5% | 6.8% | 6% |
| Other (administration) | 2.5% | 1.6% | 1% |

Source: Items 6, 26, 29, and 33, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

percentage distribution with actual and required proportions during 1991-93. As indicated, the states would prefer to spend half (50 percent) on HRY projects, 40 percent on other discretionary awards, 6 percent on replication efforts, just 3 percent on drug abuse resistance education, and 1 percent on other expenses such as program administration. Thus, with the exception of DARE, states' preferences appear to be fairly consistent with legal requirements.

Program Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation

The Governor's office directly administered program funds in 12 of the 54 states that responded to the biennial survey. In the remaining states, another agency, department, or office designated by the Governor administered program funding. In 30 states, a health and/or human service agency administered the program. In many of these states responsibility for the program was assigned directly to an alcohol and drug abuse division within the cabinet-level agency. Other agencies administering the program included education departments (seven states) and justice or public safety agencies (five states).

The law requires that the state agency administering the Governor's funds provide for an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of programs supported with these funds. In an attempt to identify the basis upon which states obtain the information required for such assessments, the survey asked about the content of progress reports local grantees were required to submit. Overall, 50 of the 54 responding states required grantees to submit some form of regular progress reports. **Exhibit 3-5** indicates the percentages of grant award recipients that included in these reports information in five specific areas. Remarkably, in only one-third of all states did all grantees report information on the characteristics of individuals directly served by the program. The survey did not ask respondents to indicate whether the content of grantee progress reports differed by type of grant, so we are unable to identify what percentage of those local grantees that did not report these data operated HRY projects where the characteristics of service recipients are tantamount to eligibility criteria. Also notable is that evaluation results are

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Exhibit 3-5. For Those Grantees That Submitted Progress Reports, Estimated Percentages That Included Specific Types of Information

| Type of Information in Progress Reports | Percentage of States That Estimated Specific Proportion of Grantees That Included Type of Information ¹ (n = 50 states) | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | None of the Grantees | 1 - 49% of Grantees | 50 - 99% of Grantees | All Grantees |
| Records of expenditures | 10% | 0% | 14% | 82% |
| Types of services provided | 0% | 0% | 23% | 78% |
| Characteristics of individuals served directly | 12% | 16% | 40% | 32% |
| Numbers of individuals served directly | 4% | 2% | 46% | 48% |
| Evaluation results | 6% | 26% | 44% | 24% |
| Other | 92% | 0% | 2% | 6% |

¹Percentages calculated on basis of the 50 states that required progress reports from grantees and estimated the percentage of grantees that included specific types of information.

Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

included in all grantee progress reports in just one-fourth of the states. Because there is no statewide evaluation of all Governor's award recipients there is not a reliable foundation upon which the administering agency might base the required annual evaluation.

The need for increased expertise in local program evaluation is further reflected in state responses to survey questions regarding technical assistance. **Exhibit 3-6** shows the percentage of Governors' programs that have provided technical assistance to award recipients in eight areas of program development operations, implementation and evaluation, and the extent to which local need for assistance in each area has increased or decreased during the reporting period. As indicated, at least half of all Governors' programs provided technical assistance to award

Exhibit 3-6. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1991-1993, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

| Type of Technical Assistance | Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance (n = 54 states) | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1987 (n = 53 states) ¹ | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|-------------------|
| | | Increased Need | Decreased Need | No Change in Need |
| Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | 82% | 72% | 23% | 6% |
| Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | 85% | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | 94% | 85% | 13% | 2% |
| Assistance in developing curricula materials | 50% | 43% | 32% | 25% |
| Assistance with evaluation methods | 83% | 89% | 8% | 4% |
| Assistance in defining target groups | 74% | 66% | 25% | 9% |
| Assistance with needs assessment | 74% | 81% | 13% | 6% |
| Identification of treatment resources for youth | 63% | 60% | 23% | 17% |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the 53 states that reported direction of change.

Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

recipients in all areas. Assistance in developing curricular materials, training in program content, and assistance in defining target groups are the only areas in which local need for technical assistance has decreased in more than a few states since 1987, suggesting that, in at least a few states, local grantees are developing some capacity for program design. The areas in which the highest percentage of Governors' programs provided technical assistance, and the areas in which the need for such assistance has most increased, are coordination and program evaluation.

The need for coordination among state and local agencies in successful Governors' program operations is suggested by the variety of agencies chosen by the Governors to administer the program. **Exhibit 3-7** summarizes the involvement of several types of state agencies and officials across a variety of program purposes. As would be expected, agencies responsible for education, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, health, and law enforcement, in addition to the Governor's office, are typically involved in Governors' programs through numerous types of interactions. The involvement of education agencies is expected given that school-aged youth are the program's principal audience; law enforcement agencies become

Exhibit 3-7. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Administration Offices That Interacted with Specific State Officials or Agencies Regarding DFSCA, by Purpose of Interaction

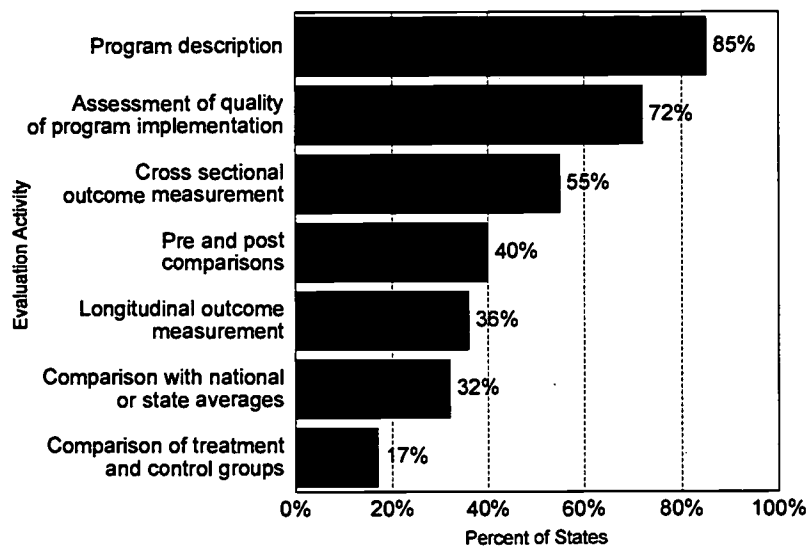
| State Official or Agency | Purpose of Interaction (n = 52 states) | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | Did Not Apply or Don't Know |
| State Education Agency | 92% | 52% | 63% | 44% | 71% | 0% | 2% |
| Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | 77% | 52% | 69% | 54% | 69% | 0% | 6% |
| Governor or governor's office | 67% | 25% | 38% | 25% | 75% | 4% | 4% |
| Key legislators or legislative committee | 42% | 2% | 19% | 12% | 38% | 15% | 15% |
| Health and/or Mental Health Agency | 65% | 40% | 56% | 25% | 60% | 6% | 8% |
| Judicial Agency | 25% | 13% | 35% | 8% | 25% | 29% | 21% |
| Law enforcement agency | 71% | 33% | 46% | 21% | 56% | 8% | 8% |
| Higher Education Authority | 46% | 21% | 27% | 17% | 27% | 23% | 19% |
| Department of Community Development | 19% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 21% | 35% | 27% |
| Department of Social Services | 48% | 38% | 31% | 12% | 33% | 15% | 15% |
| Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | 23% | 8% | 10% | 8% | 27% | 37% | 17% |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | 29% | 4% | 23% | 2% | 33% | 33% | 15% |
| Other state agencies or officials | 19% | 13% | 19% | 10% | 21% | 0% | 12% |

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

involved primarily through drug abuse resistance education; and health agencies, which often administer the program, are often involved through provision of counseling and other direct services.

With respect to evaluation, the data obtained from the Governors' programs look quite similar to those collected from SEAs (Figure 3-2; Exhibit 3-8). Process evaluations are far

Figure 3-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by Governors' DFSCA Programs at the State Level



Source: Item 23, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Program

more frequently conducted at both state and local levels than are outcome or impact evaluations. Once again the data suggest that in some states there is no basis upon which Governors' programs might fulfill the statutory requirement for an annual evaluation of program effectiveness; eight of the 53 states that responded to this item did not document program activities or maintain records of the numbers of staff trained or individuals served.

At the local level all grantees documented program activities in only 32 states and completed some form of assessment of program quality during the reporting period in just 12 states.

Number and Characteristics of Service Recipients

Our ability to analyze with precision the number and types of persons directly served by Governors' programs is confounded by a host of factors. First, as we discussed earlier, many states were unable to provide information on the characteristics of persons served. Second, there are no clear-cut distinctions between the two main types of grants regarding intended service recipients; HRY projects may serve persons who are not at high risk of abuse⁸ and other discretionary projects may serve high-risk youth. Third, included in the term "target

⁸However, by law HRY projects must limit the number of project participants who are not high risk youth to no more than 10 percent of all persons served.

Exhibit 3-8. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results

| Evaluation Activity | States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 53 states) | | Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Evaluation Method | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----|
| | Number | Percent | None of the Grantees | Less Than Half of the Grantees | More Than Half of the Grantees | All Grantees | n |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | |
| a. Description | 45 | 85% | 0% | 5% | 35% | 60% | 53 |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation | 38 | 72% | 2% | 22% | 53% | 24% | 51 |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures | 19 | 36% | 42% | 46% | 12% | 0% | 52 |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures | 29 | 55% | 49% | 39% | 12% | 0% | 49 |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services | 21 | 40% | 8% | 54% | 36% | 2% | 53 |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages | 17 | 32% | 53% | 35% | 10% | 2% | 51 |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group | 9 | 17% | 73% | 20% | 7% | 0% | 53 |

Source: Item 23, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

population," as defined by the survey, are individuals other than school-aged youth, such as teachers, law enforcement officials, and others whose "services" differ distinctly from those received by youth.

The exact number of individuals served by the Governors' programs is not available; only 51 states were able to estimate this information (**Exhibit 3-9**). Based on these 51 responses, a minimum of 5,375,516 persons received direct services from the program in 1992-93. For the first time the survey also asked for the number of persons indirectly served, and the 35 states able to provide this information reported a total of 17,036,539 indirect service recipients.⁹ As

Exhibit 3-9. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Services | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | |
|----------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----|------------------|---------------|--------------|----|
| | Number | State Average | State Median | n | Number | State Average | State Median | n |
| Direct | 3,392,511 | 70,677 | 30,692 | 48 | 5,375,516 | 105,402 | 37,760 | 51 |
| Indirect | 8,191,692 | 240,932 | 47,221 | 34 | 17,036,539 | 486,758 | 42,000 | 35 |

Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

⁹"Indirect" service recipients include those who may benefit from someone else's direct service, e.g., students of teachers who received training through a DFSCA-supported program. The number of persons served indirectly may include individuals directly served by the program.

indicated in the exhibit, even fewer states were able to report the number of persons served by Governors' program in the prior year; thus the 3,392,511 direct service recipients and 8,191,692 indirect recipients during 1991-92 are sizeable underestimates of the actual totals.

Exhibit 3-10 indicates the racial/ethnic distribution of persons receiving direct services from Governors' programs. As shown, whites represented approximately 62 percent of all direct service recipients in 1991-92 and 60 percent in 1992-93. Slightly more than one-fifth of all direct service recipients each year were Blacks, and Hispanics represented 11 percent of all service recipients in 1991-92 and 13 percent the following year. The percentage of direct service recipients who were Asian or Pacific Islanders stayed constant, at 2 percent, while the percentage of American Indians or Alaskan Natives increased one percent during the reporting period.

Exhibit 3-10. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Racial/Ethnic Group

| Racial/Ethnic Group | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 37 states) | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 38 states) | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 73,070 | 4% | 75,942 | 3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 40,816 | 2% | 59,693 | 2% |
| Black, not of Hispanic origin | 412,446 | 21% | 599,009 | 22% |
| Hispanic | 216,085 | 11% | 349,471 | 13% |
| White, not of Hispanic origin | 1,196,784 | 62% | 1,641,568 | 60% |
| Total | 1,939,201 | 100% | 2,725,683 | 100% |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 2, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

One feature that most distinguished the Governors' programs from SEA programs is the requirement to target a significant percentage of program resources on high-risk youth. The biennial survey obtained information on the types of individuals and organizations targeted for direct services by Governor's award recipients through several questions. At the broadest level, respondents were asked to indicate if they established any state-level funding priorities among the 11 statutorily defined high-risk groups. Respondents were also asked to identify the number of HRY and discretionary award recipients that provided services to eleven types of high-risk youth, as well as eight other target populations. Finally, the survey asked for the number of individuals in high-risk groups who received direct services, and for the number of individuals within eight broader categories (e.g., school-aged youth, parents, teachers, etc.) who received direct services, regardless of type of project (e.g. HRY or other discretionary). We review the results of these survey items in turn and from these data obtain a general sense of who is being

served by the program, and what the relative priority among various service recipients has been during 1991-93.

The legislation identified 11 distinct characteristics that qualify a young person as being a “high-risk youth,” and in many localities a sizeable percentage of the school-age population would be so categorized. Thus, many states assign priorities to one or more categories of high-risk youth as a means to target resources where they are most needed. Overall, 19 states reported establishing funding priorities among statutorily defined high-risk groups (**Exhibit 3-11**). Eight of these states identified economically disadvantaged youth or juveniles in detention centers as priority populations, seven states established funding priorities for children who have committed a violent or delinquent act, and six states placed a priority on school dropouts.

Exhibit 3-12 indicates the percentage of award recipients, by project type, that provided services to 19 specific target populations; eleven of these fall within the definition of high-risk youth. As indicated, the population most frequently targeted by HRY programs in 1992-93 were economically disadvantaged youth, served by 83 percent of all such programs. Other HRY groups served by at least half of HRY programs included students experiencing academic failure (71 percent), children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent), victims of abuse (52 percent) and youth with mental health problems (50 percent).

Exhibit 3-11. Number and Percentage of Governors’ DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth Groups During 1991-1993

| Statutorily Defined High Risk Group Given Top Priority | Number of States (n = 19 states) | Percentage of States ¹ |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| School dropouts | 6 | 32% |
| Experiencing academic failure | 4 | 21% |
| Economically disadvantaged children | 8 | 42% |
| Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | 2 | 11% |
| Juveniles in detention centers | 8 | 42% |
| Experienced chronic pain due to injury | 1 | 5% |
| Children of alcoholics/substance abusers | 4 | 21% |
| Pregnant | 3 | 16% |
| Have committed a violent/delinquent act | 7 | 37% |
| Experience mental health problems | 2 | 11% |
| Have attempted suicide | 2 | 11% |
| Other | 3 | 16% |

¹Percentage calculated based on the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities among statutorily defined high risk youth groups.

Source: Item 7, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors’ DFSCA Programs

Exhibit 3-12. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Target Population | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|----|---|------------|----|-------------------------------------|------------|----|---|------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | |
| | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n |
| Students at high risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dropouts | 412 | 41% | 41 | 98 | 18% | 40 | 448 | 44% | 42 | 80 | 11% | 42 |
| Students experiencing academic failure | 714 | 71% | 41 | 258 | 46% | 40 | 719 | 71% | 42 | 255 | 36% | 42 |
| Economically disadvantaged students | 696 | 82% | 39 | 321 | 67% | 39 | 794 | 83% | 41 | 328 | 47% | 42 |
| Children of alcoholics/ children of drug abusers | 657 | 72% | 40 | 301 | 63% | 39 | 643 | 70% | 41 | 196 | 31% | 41 |
| Pregnant students | 346 | 38% | 40 | 55 | 11% | 39 | 318 | 35% | 41 | 55 | 9% | 39 |
| Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | 479 | 54% | 39 | 173 | 36% | 38 | 466 | 52% | 40 | 142 | 23% | 40 |
| Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts | 447 | 53% | 39 | 120 | 25% | 39 | 436 | 48% | 41 | 127 | 20% | 41 |
| Students who have experienced mental health problems | 460 | 51% | 39 | 120 | 26% | 38 | 454 | 50% | 40 | 120 | 19% | 40 |
| Children or youth who have attempted suicide | 304 | 34% | 39 | 72 | 16% | 38 | 312 | 35% | 40 | 80 | 13% | 40 |
| Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury | 189 | 23% | 36 | 37 | 8% | 37 | 196 | 24% | 37 | 29 | 5% | 39 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 228 | 25% | 40 | 50 | 9% | 40 | 226 | 25% | 41 | 44 | 6% | 42 |
| Students in general | 561 | 51% | 43 | 817 | 99% | 43 | 568 | 50% | 45 | 649 | 75% | 45 |
| Latchkey children | 156 | 19% | 37 | 69 | 12% | 37 | 108 | 13% | 38 | 75 | 12% | 39 |
| Student athletes | 91 | 11% | 37 | 169 | 29% | 37 | 70 | 8% | 37 | 203 | 32% | 37 |
| Homeless and/or runaway youth | 150 | 17% | 39 | 53 | 8% | 40 | 110 | 12% | 40 | 50 | 7% | 41 |
| Parents | 459 | 41% | 44 | 394 | 47% | 44 | 446 | 39% | 45 | 425.00 | 48% | 45 |
| Teachers and other school staff | 339 | 31% | 43 | 378 | 47% | 43 | 342 | 31% | 44 | 394 | 46% | 45 |
| Community groups/organizations | 591 | 56% | 42 | 379 | 47% | 42 | 604 | 54% | 44 | 453 | 52% | 45 |
| Law enforcement agencies | 329 | 32% | 42 | 285 | 34% | 43 | 307 | 30% | 43 | 304 | 35% | 45 |

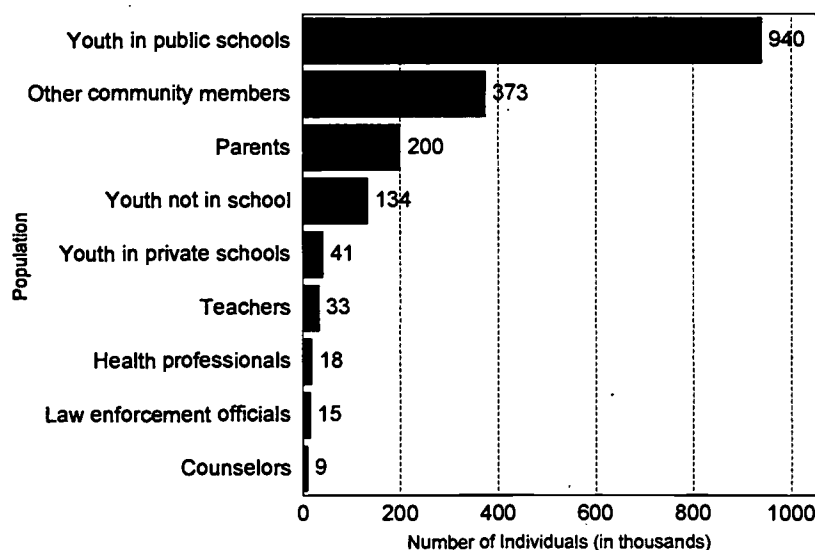
Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.

Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Populations other than high risk youth targeted by HRY projects include other categories of youth, parents, school staff, and community organizations. Community groups, the most frequently targeted population in 1992-93, received services from 54 percent of all HRY programs, an increase of 13 percent since 1989-90. Students in general and law enforcement agencies, always popular targets of HRY programs, have also become more popular over the last four years; students in general have increased from 27 to 50 percent since 1989-90 and law enforcement agencies have increased from just 9 percent in 1989-90 to 30 percent in 1992-93. The percentage of HRY programs targeting parents has increased over time from 29 percent in 1989-90 percent to 39 percent in 1992-93. Among the groups least targeted by HRY projects were student athletes (8 percent), homeless or runaway youth (12 percent), and latchkey children (13 percent).

As has been true since the program's inception, students in general are far and away the population most often served by programs supported with Governors' other discretionary funds. Nearly all such projects in 1991-92 and two-thirds of these projects in 1992-93 provided services to students in general, a 32 percent increase since 1989-90. The group with the next largest percentage increase since 1989-90 are law enforcement agencies, targeted by over one-third (35 percent) of discretionary programs in 1992-93 compared to just 10 percent in 1989-90. Other populations that have become more popular targets of other discretionary award recipients since 1989 are parents, which doubled from 1989 to 1993, and student athletes, which have increased 28 percent during the same period.

Figure 3-3. Number of Individuals in Target Populations Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93



Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Available data on the characteristics of persons directly served by the Governors' program are, broadly speaking, consistent with information just reviewed on populations targeted by award recipients. School-aged youth accounted for 61 percent of direct service recipients in 1991-92 and 63 percent in 1992-93. As seen in Figure 3-3 and Exhibit 3-13, the vast majority of these youth attended public schools.

Exhibit 3-13. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Target Population

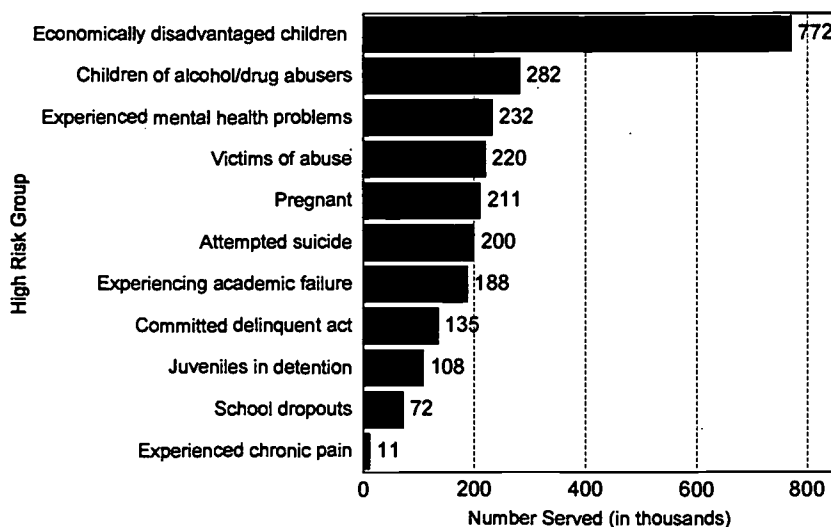
| Population | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Number (n = 29 states) | Percentage | Number (n = 30 states) | Percentage |
| School-aged youth attending public schools | 779,833 | 55% | 940,118 | 53% |
| School-aged youth attending private schools | 39,240 | 3% | 40,654 | 2% |
| School-aged youth, not in school | 39,194 | 3% | 133,742 | 8% |
| Parents | 178,913 | 13% | 199,848 | 11% |
| Law enforcement officials | 17,179 | 1% | 15,024 | 1% |
| Community-based health professionals | 12,675 | 1% | 17,831 | 1% |
| Other community members | 300,744 | 21% | 373,044 | 21% |
| Teachers and other school personnel | 33,066 | 2% | 32,702 | 2% |
| Counselors | 7,546 | 1% | 8,986 | 1% |
| Total | 1,408,390 | 100% | 1,761,949 | 100% |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Community members and parents represented the next two largest target populations during the reporting period, with no other population group accounting for more than 2 percent of all direct service recipients in either year. Among high risk groups, economically disadvantaged youth were by far the program's largest target population, representing 25 percent of direct service recipients in 1991-92, and 18 percent in 1992-93 (Figure 3-4 and Exhibit 3-14). A number of

Figure 3-4. Number of Individuals in High Risk Groups Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93



Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

other HRY groups, including children of alcoholics or drug abusers, children with mental health problems, victims of abuse, students experiencing academic failure, and others each represent from 5 to 9 percent of all direct service recipients. School dropouts, children who experience chronic pain, and youth who have committed a violent or delinquent act each accounted for less than five percent of all direct service recipients.

Exhibit 3-14. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by High Risk Group

| High Risk Group | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | |
|--|------------------|------------|----|------------------|------------|----|
| | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n |
| School dropouts | 55,380 | 3% | 35 | 71,739 | 2% | 37 |
| Experiencing academic failure | 134,735 | 6% | 36 | 187,666 | 5% | 38 |
| Economically disadvantaged children | 635,221 | 25% | 36 | 771,516 | 18% | 38 |
| Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse | 175,742 | 8% | 35 | 220,019 | 6% | 37 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 55,892 | 3% | 36 | 108,313 | 3% | 39 |
| Experienced chronic pain due to injury | 3,367 | 1% | 31 | 10,625 | 1% | 33 |
| Children of alcoholics/substance abusers | 192,299 | 9% | 35 | 282,205 | 8% | 38 |
| Pregnant | 126,775 | 6% | 34 | 210,875 | 6% | 36 |
| Have committed a violent/delinquent act | 66,571 | 3% | 33 | 134,965 | 4% | 36 |
| Experienced mental health problems | 143,168 | 7% | 33 | 232,104 | 7% | 35 |
| Have attempted suicide | 117,329 | 6% | 33 | 200,395 | 6% | 35 |

Note: Individuals may be represented in more than one category of high risk youth and therefore totals for this item will not be equal to totals for related items.

Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Types of Services and Activities

The idea behind the existence of a program located in the Governor's office or an agency designated by the Governor, is to foster AOD use prevention among school-age youth within the entire community and thereby supplement the school-based efforts of the SEA program. Consistent with this intent, the settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services during 1991-93 were almost equally divided between non-school settings and elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in **Exhibit 3-15**. As shown, 47 percent of all award recipients

Exhibit 3-15. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Service Delivery Context | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 51 states) | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 53 states) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Elementary/secondary schools | 990 | 45% | 1,096 | 47% |
| Post-secondary setting | 91 | 4% | 90 | 4% |
| Non-school setting (e.g., Head Start, other preschools, community centers, etc.) | 1,066 | 48% | 1,085 | 46% |
| Other | 64 | 3% | 65 | 3% |
| Total | 2,211 | 100% | 2,336 | 100% |

Source: Item 14, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

in 1992-93 provided services in elementary and/or secondary schools and 46 percent served youth in nonschool settings, such as community centers.

The services and activities most often provided by Governors' award recipients during 1991-93 reflect the program's dual focus on school and community-based initiatives, and included direct services to in-school youth, coordination with community agencies, parent involvement, training, and services to out-of-school youth. **Exhibit 3-16** indicates the percentage of all HRY and discretionary programs funded during 1991-93 that provided eight specific services or activities. As these data indicate, the frequency with which these services and activities were provided varied little by program type. Direct services to in-school youth were provided by a majority of award recipients, regardless of project type, in both 1991-92 and 1992-93. Other discretionary programs are about 10 percent more likely than HRY programs to involve coordination with law enforcement and other community agencies, but a majority of both types of projects included such activity in both years covered by the survey. Direct services to parents and training are the next most frequently provided services by both program types, offered by 42 percent of all projects in 1992-93.

In keeping with the intent to use Governors' program funds to serve the broader community, services to out-of-school youth were much more frequently provided through the Governors' programs than through SEA funded programs. Forty-five percent of all HRY

Exhibit 3-16. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Type of Service | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|----|---|------------|----|-------------------------------------|------------|----|---|------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | |
| | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n | Number | Percentage | n |
| Training | 523 | 43% | 46 | 393 | 45% | 46 | 502 | 42% | 46 | 373 | 41% | 47 |
| Direct services to youth in school | 756 | 64% | 45 | 520 | 62% | 45 | 814 | 67% | 48 | 610 | 67% | 48 |
| Direct services to out of school youth | 483 | 41% | 45 | 285 | 34% | 45 | 531 | 45% | 47 | 347 | 39% | 47 |
| Direct services to parents | 541 | 46% | 45 | 324 | 38% | 45 | 505 | 42% | 47 | 368 | 42% | 46 |
| Prevalence surveys | 70 | 6% | 44 | 51 | 6% | 46 | 51 | 4% | 45 | 37 | 4% | 46 |
| Media activities | 229 | 19% | 45 | 228 | 25% | 47 | 222 | 19% | 47 | 277 | 30% | 48 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 296 | 26% | 44 | 208 | 24% | 45 | 312 | 28% | 45 | 188 | 21% | 47 |
| Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations | 688 | 56% | 46 | 609 | 67% | 46 | 747 | 59% | 48 | 642 | 68% | 50 |

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.

Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

projects and 39 percent of other discretionary projects served out-of-school youth in 1992-93, a slight increase in both project types from the previous year. While these services have always been more often provided through HRY projects, the percentage of both types of projects offering such services has consistently increased since program inception, and is perhaps a reflection of success in finding means to identify, recruit, and serve out-of-school youth.

Chapter 4

Summary and Conclusions

In this chapter we briefly summarize the findings from the third biennial state surveys and conclude with a few broad observations on the status of the DFSCA program. We first review key results of the SEA and Governors' program surveys to provide a general description of DFSCA program operations during 1991-93.

State and Local Education Agency DFSCA Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the nation (97 percent) participated in the program in 1992-93.
- Approximately 40 million students received direct services from state and local DFSCA programs in 1992-93, including 92 percent of public school students and 60 percent of private school students.
- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent).
- The number and percentage of district programs that directly involved parents and law enforcement agencies increased significantly over the last six years.
- Student instruction, student assistance programs, teacher and staff training, and curriculum development/acquisition continued to form the foundation of local AOD prevention programs.
- State administrative expenses associated with SEA programs increased 16 percent from 1990-91 to 1992-93; nevertheless, states spent less than five percent of their base allocation on administration during the last two years.
- Nearly all SEAs involve in their DFSCA programs state level agencies responsible for alcohol and drug abuse prevention, law enforcement agencies, and health or mental health agencies.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies have already initiated violence prevention activities in the schools.

Governors' DFSCA Programs

- The program awarded over 6,600 grants in 1991-93, totaling over \$201 million, to support the establishment and operations of local AOD prevention programs.
- More than 5.4 million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1992-93.
- The percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects continued to exceed the statutorily set minimum, but due to new set-aside requirements, the margin in 1992-93 was not as great as in previous years.
- The states awarded 459 grants to replicate demonstrably effective programs during 1991-93, accounting for \$14 million in Governors' funds, or nearly 7 percent of the total allocation.
- Governors' programs awarded approximately 1,500 grants totaling \$21 million in 1991-93 to support drug abuse resistance education, representing 10 percent of total funding.
- States' preferences for distributing Governors' funds are fairly consistent with legislative mandates, with the exception of drug abuse resistance education, on which the states would prefer to spend less than the required 10 percent.
- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1992-93 were almost equally divided between elementary and secondary schools (47 percent) and nonschool settings (46 percent).
- Populations targeted most often by HRY projects were economically disadvantaged youth (83 percent) students experiencing academic failure (71 percent) and children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent); other discretionary projects most often targeted students in general (75 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 54 percent of all direct service recipients in 1992-93, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.

Conclusions

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act has provided an impetus for AOD prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. Although prevention efforts in many states predate the law, the scope and direction of such efforts have clearly been

influenced by the availability of federal funding. **Exhibits 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3** indicate the percentages of SEAs and Governors' programs that reported state and local-level changes in drug use prevention activities as a result of the DFSCA program, and whether their perceptions of such changes are based on formal evaluation studies or general experience or observation.

A review of these data clearly shows the impact of the DFSCA; in its first six years of existence the DFSCA has enabled states and localities to mount a concerted, collaborative effort in pursuit of a drug-free society. Training, curriculum development, interagency coordination, parent involvement, and a host of other processes or activities upon which successful program implementation depends have increased in a substantial majority of states and communities. Moreover, there is a perception among program officials in most states that these activities have produced results; roughly half of SEAs and 44 percent of Governors' program respondents reported a decrease in the incidence or prevalence of AOD since implementation of DFSCA.

The picture that emerges from these data is of a program that has matured considerably since 1987 but one whose future success may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. As the previous exhibits indicate, states continued to rely primarily on general experience or observation to assess the impact of their DFSCA programs. And, although 29 states (55 percent) reported a decrease in AOD use, 10 states reported an increase, six states reported no change, and eight states did not know what the impact of DFSCA programs on student AOD use had been.

The DFSCA program has reached the point in its development where concentrated attention on evaluation is appropriate and necessary. All LEAs and Governors' award recipients should provide regular, systematic feedback to SEAs and Governors' offices on the populations targeted for services, the types of services and activities provided, and the outcomes achieved. In some respects the Congressional mandate to spend a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs is premature; states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. It would also appear that the mandate to fund additional drug abuse resistance education programs may be ill founded, in light of states' own perceptions as well as the absence of any empirical basis upon which to base an assumption of that program's effectiveness.

The lack of an empirical foundation for identifying and replicating effective programs is not surprising given the numerous changes to the law over the last six years, associated changes

Exhibit 4-1. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities As a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| State-Level Change | Percentage of State Education Agencies (n= 54) | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Direction of Change | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | 81% | 2% | 17% | 0% | 11% | 94% |
| State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention | 56% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 22% | 91% |
| State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention | 8% | 0% | 91% | 2% | 8% | 83% |
| State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination | 89% | 2% | 7% | 2% | 20% | 85% |
| Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | 48% | 9% | 37% | 6% | 19% | 79% |
| Student knowledge of AODs | 92% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 65% | 52% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | 19% | 55% | 12% | 14% | 84% | 31% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | 27% | 37% | 8% | 28% | 54% | 54% |
| Quality of state-level evaluation activities | 87% | 2% | 9% | 2% | 55% | 76% |

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Exhibit 4-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities at the Local Education Agency Level as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| LEA-Level Change | Percentage of State Education Agencies (n= 54) | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Direction of Change | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies | 96% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 41% | 78% |
| Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations | 98% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 33% | 83% |
| Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth | 85% | 13% | 2% | 0% | 38% | 77% |
| Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students | 89% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 32% | 82% |
| Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff | 89% | 0% | 9% | 2% | 38% | 77% |
| Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs | 96% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 33% | 83% |
| Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluation | 70% | 0% | 17% | 13% | 33% | 76% |
| Quality of LEA evaluation studies | 80% | 2% | 7% | 11% | 28% | 80% |

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Exhibit 4-3. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Reported Specific Directions of Change in Various Areas as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| Area of Change | Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs (n = 54) | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Direction of Change | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
| | Increase | Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | 65% | 6% | 25% | 4% | 15% | 90% |
| Number of communities with formal programs | 96% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 35% | 84% |
| School collaboration with relevant community groups | 94% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 25% | 83% |
| Involvement of parents' organizations in local prevention programs | 92% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 29% | 90% |
| Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | 56% | 10% | 27% | 8% | 19% | 81% |
| Youth knowledge of AODs | 85% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 62% | 52% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | 13% | 44% | 12% | 31% | 58% | 37% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | 17% | 31% | 12% | 40% | 37% | 42% |
| Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth | 85% | 0% | 4% | 12% | 25% | 71% |
| Identification of and referral to treatment resources | 67% | 4% | 6% | 24% | 24% | 69% |
| Quality of state-level evaluation activities | 71% | 0% | 22% | 8% | 39% | 65% |
| Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations | 73% | 0% | 12% | 16% | 29% | 66% |
| Quality of local community-based evaluation studies | 62% | 0% | 17% | 21% | 21% | 71% |
| Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity | 60% | 0% | 20% | 20% | 6% | 88% |
| Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity | 65% | 0% | 14% | 22% | 6% | 88% |

Note: States may have indicated both formal evaluation and general observation as basis for judgement.

Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

in state and local program structure and operations, and the fact that formal program evaluation typically takes several years to become routinized. States would probably do a better job of collecting and reporting evaluative information if they knew from one year to the next what specific data were going to be requested in federal surveys. If questions asked in biennial reports were standardized, states and localities would know what is expected and establish routine methods for obtaining the necessary data. Moreover, if such data are to be used to compare the efficacy of one program with another, then the federal government might consider prescribing a methodology, or prevalence survey instrument, as well as the frequency of administration.

Local needs and uses do not always coincide with federal uses; in many states and localities general experience and observation are considered an adequate basis for making program decisions. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities in the implementation of formal evaluation methods should be strengthened. The ongoing efforts of the Department of Education to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs would appear to be the ideal vehicle for establishing uniform expectations for DFSCA program performance, and for assisting states to implement means to document program achievement.

Appendix A

States that Submitted the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

Exhibit A-1. State and Local Education Agencies: List of States Responding to the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Kentucky | Ohio |
| Alaska | Louisiana | Oklahoma |
| Arizona | Maine | Oregon |
| Arkansas | Maryland | Pennsylvania |
| California | Massachusetts | Rhode Island |
| Colorado | Minnesota | South Carolina |
| Connecticut | Mississippi | South Dakota |
| Delaware | Missouri | Tennessee |
| District of Columbia | Montana | Texas |
| Florida | Nebraska | Utah |
| Georgia | Nevada | Vermont |
| Hawaii | New Hampshire | Virginia |
| Idaho | New Jersey | Washington |
| Illinois | New Mexico | West Virginia |
| Indiana | New York | Wisconsin |
| Iowa | North Carolina | Wyoming |
| Kansas | North Dakota | |

States Not Received:

Michigan (received too late for inclusion in this report)

Territories Received

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| American Samoa | Virgin Islands |
| Puerto Rico | Palau |

Territories Not Received:

| | |
|------|--------------------------|
| Guam | Northern Mariana Islands |
|------|--------------------------|

Exhibit A-2. Governors' Programs: List of States Responding to the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Kentucky | North Dakota |
| Alaska | Louisiana | Ohio |
| Arizona | Maine | Oklahoma |
| Arkansas | Maryland | Oregon |
| California | Massachusetts | Pennsylvania |
| Colorado | Michigan | Rhode Island |
| Connecticut | Minnesota | South Carolina |
| Delaware | Mississippi | South Dakota |
| District of Columbia | Missouri | Tennessee |
| Florida | Montana | Texas |
| Georgia | Nebraska | Utah |
| Hawaii | Nevada | Vermont |
| Idaho | New Hampshire | Virginia |
| Illinois | New Jersey | Washington |
| Indiana | New Mexico | West Virginia |
| Iowa | New York | Wisconsin |
| Kansas | North Carolina | Wyoming |

States Not Received:

None

Territories Received

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| American Samoa | Palau | Puerto Rico |
|----------------|-------|-------------|

Territories Not Received:

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Guam | Northern Mariana Islands | Virgin Islands |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|

Appendix B

State Education Agency 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form

THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

Time Period Covered by This Survey: 1991-92 and 1992-93 School Years
(July 1991 through June 1993)

Survey Conducted by:

**Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194**

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 20 to 80 hours per response, with an average of 50 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, RTP, NC 27709, or to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Section 5127 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address:

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone Number of Individual Completing this Report:

If questions arise about completion of any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Susan Eller or Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute (1-800-334-8571) for clarification. Please complete all forms and attachments and mail no later than June 15, 1994, using the enclosed prepaid envelope to:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

- (1) SEA - State education agency
- (2) LEA - Local education agency
- (3) IEA - Intermediate education agency
- (4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.
- (5) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).
- (6) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures). For example, if a program provides training to teachers, then the teachers are the direct recipients and their students are the indirect recipients of those training services.
- (7) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," "drug policies," "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. *The time period covered by this survey is the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years.*
2. *Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:*

MD = Missing Data or **NA** = Not Applicable

PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. *Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files, so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROBLEM IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

1. Has your state ever conducted a statewide prevalence survey of alcohol and other drug use among elementary and/or secondary school students?

- ☐ a. Yes (If yes, in what month and year was the most recent survey administered? _____)
- (If state surveys are repeated on a regular basis, please indicate the frequency of administration:
- ☐ 1) annually
- ☐ 2) biennially
- ☐ 3) triennially
- ☐ 4) other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ b. No (Go to Question 4)

2. Please provide the following information regarding your state's most recent survey identified in Question 1.

A. What agency/organization was responsible for the data collection? Check one.

- ☐ a. State Education Agency
- ☐ b. Another state agency (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
- ☐ c. Private research organization
- ☐ d. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

B. What survey instrument was administered? Check one.

- ☐ a. State or locally developed instrument
- ☐ b. American Drug and Alcohol Survey
- ☐ c. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
- ☐ d. PRIDE survey
- ☐ e. Search Institute Survey
- ☐ f. Monitoring the Future (Michigan senior or 8th grade survey)
- ☐ g. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

C. Please supply the following information regarding the students selected to take the survey.

a. Circle the grade levels surveyed:

K 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

b. Did the sample include ALL students in the state at the specified grade levels?

- ☐ yes (Go to Question 3)
- ☐ no (If not all students, did you choose:)
- ☐ 1) only some districts within the state
- ☐ 2) only some schools but all districts
- ☐ 3) other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
- 69

- c. If you did not survey all students, what method did you use to select a sample of students?

3. Regarding your state's most recent survey results:

A. Were results produced at the following levels? Check all that apply.

- ☐ a. state level report by grades
☐ b. district level reports by grades
☐ c. individual school reports by grades
☐ d. other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

B. With whom have you shared the results? Check all that apply.

- ☐ a. districts
☐ b. communities
☐ c. individual schools
☐ d. other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

C. How has your state used the survey results? Check all that apply.

Regarding DFSCA activities:

- ☐ a. to direct funding priorities (to supplement LEA awards)
☐ b. for program evaluation
☐ c. to decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance
☐ d. to decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts
☐ e. other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

Regarding other statewide prevention efforts:

- ☐ a. to decide what kinds of programs to encourage
☐ b. to plan for increased coordination where needed (e.g., law enforcement, treatment facilities, etc.)
☐ c. for program evaluation
☐ d. to direct funding priorities
☐ e. other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

(PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF RESULTS FROM THE MOST RECENT SURVEY. IF AVAILABLE, INCLUDE INFORMATION ON METHODS USED, SAMPLE SELECTION, INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION, SURVEY RESULTS, AND USE OF RESULTS.)

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

4. Please indicate the number of LEAs in your state in each enrollment range:

| School Year | Number of LEAs in Each Enrollment Range | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| | 0 - 999 students | 1,000-4,999 students | 5,000+ students |
| 1991 - 1992 | | | |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | |

5. Please complete the following matrix regarding the range of LEA alcohol and other drug policies in your state and indicate the number of LEAs in each enrollment range for school year 1992-1993 that have implemented the policy elements described.

| Number of LEAs in your state that: | Number of LEAs in each enrollment range for school year 1992-1993 | | |
|---|---|---------------|--------|
| | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000+ |
| a. Require parental notification for student violations of the policy | | | |
| b. Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use | | | |
| c. Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies | | | |
| d. Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol than for similar violations involving other illegal drugs | | | |
| e. Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy | | | |

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

6.A. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in schools in your state.

| School Year | Public | Private | Total |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1991 - 1992 | | | |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | |

- B. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students in your state who have received direct services (see definition on page 1) funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA).**

| School Year | Public School Students Receiving Direct Services | Private School Students Receiving Direct Services |
|-------------|--|---|
| 1991 - 1992 | | |
| 1992 - 1993 | | |

- C. If you believe there was also a number of recipients of indirect services (see definition on page 1), please estimate if possible:**

| School Year | Individuals Receiving Indirect Services |
|-------------|---|
| 1991 - 1992 | |
| 1992 - 1993 | |

Note: *For the remaining questions in this section, please include only those students receiving direct services. (Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)*

- 7. For students in the following racial/ethnic groups, please indicate the number enrolled in PUBLIC schools in your state and the number who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA).**

| School Year | American Indian or Alaskan Native | | Asian or Pacific Islander | | Black, not of Hispanic origin | | Hispanic | | White, not of Hispanic origin | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly |
| 1991-1992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992-1993 | | | | | | | | | | |

- 8. For students in the following racial/ethnic groups, please indicate the number enrolled in PRIVATE schools in your state and the number who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). (SEAs should only include a count of private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)**

| School Year | American Indian or Alaskan Native | | Asian or Pacific Islander | | Black, not of Hispanic origin | | Hispanic | | White, not of Hispanic origin | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly | Enrolled | Served Directly |
| 1991-1992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992-1993 | | | | | | | | | | |

9. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in PUBLIC schools in your state by grade who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). If data are available only for combinations of grades (e.g., K-5, 6-8, 7-9), please place brackets around relevant grade levels and report numbers served directly for combined grades.

| Grade | School Year | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1991-1992 | 1992-1993 |
| K | | |
| 01 | | |
| 02 | | |
| 03 | | |
| 04 | | |
| 05 | | |
| 06 | | |
| 07 | | |
| 08 | | |
| 09 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| TOTAL | | |

75

10. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in PRIVATE schools in your state by grade who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). If data are available only for combinations of grades (e.g., K-5, 6-8, 7-9), please place brackets around relevant grade levels and report numbers served directly for combined grades. (SEAs should only include a count of private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)

| Grade | School Year | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1991-1992 | 1992-1993 |
| K | | |
| 01 | | |
| 02 | | |
| 03 | | |
| 04 | | |
| 05 | | |
| 06 | | |
| 07 | | |
| 08 | | |
| 09 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| TOTAL | | |

LEA PARTICIPATION

11. For school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the total number of LEAs funded singly in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs participating in the DFSCA Part B program through intermediate educational agencies (IEAs) or consortia; the total number of LEAs that elected not to participate in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs in your state; and the total number of IEAs or consortia receiving DFSCA Part B grant awards.

| | School Year 1991 - 1992 | School Year 1992 - 1993 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Number of LEAs Funded Singly | a. | a. |
| b. Number of LEAs Participating Through IEAs/Consortia | b. | b. |
| c. Number of LEAs Not Participating | c. | c. |
| d. TOTAL NUMBER OF LEAs (note: $a + b + c$ should equal d) | d. | d. |
| e. Number of Consortia/IEAs | e. | e. |
| (If you answered zero to 11c for both years, please go to Question 13.) | | |

12. If any LEAs in your state elected not to participate in the DFSCA Part B program, please indicate the number of LEAs that elected not to participate for each of the reasons listed below. Please count each nonparticipating LEA only once, so that the total equals the total number of nonparticipating LEAs listed in Question 11c above.

| Primary Reason For Not Participating | Number of LEAs | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | SY 1991 - 1992 | SY 1992 - 1993 |
| a. Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application | a. | a. |
| b. LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application | b. | b. |
| c. LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds | c. | c. |
| d. LEAs historically do not accept any Federal funds | d. | d. |
| e. LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds | e. | e. |
| f. LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient | f. | f. |
| g. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | g. | g. |
| TOTAL NOT PARTICIPATING (Should equal 11c above) | | |

75

TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY LEAS

Note: Questions 13 through 16 ask for information about numbers of LEAs that provide specific services. If your state keeps track of these numbers by grantees¹ rather than by LEAs, please check the box below and answer these questions with numbers of grantees.

☐ Questions 13 - 16 are answered with numbers of grantees rather than LEAs.

13. For the school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PUBLIC SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.

| Type of Service | School Year 1991-92 | School Year 1992-93 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Number of LEAs | Number of LEAs |
| a. Teacher/staff training | a. | a. |
| b. Student instruction | b. | b. |
| c. Curriculum development or acquisition | c. | c. |
| d. Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.) | d. | d. |
| e. Alternative education programs | e. | e. |
| f. Parent education/involvement | f. | f. |
| g. After-school or before-school programs | g. | g. |
| h. Community service projects | h. | h. |
| i. Services for out-of-school youth | i. | i. |
| j. Special (one-time) events | j. | j. |

14. Has there been any change in the number of LEAs offering after-school programs since the 1990 amendments to the DFSCA legislation specifically authorizing after-school programs?

(PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ a. increase
☐ b. decrease
☐ c. no change
☐ d. unable to determine

¹That is, if your state funds some or all LEAs through IEAs and/or consortia, you may prefer to respond in terms of numbers of grantees, counting each IEA or consortium as one grantee.

15. For the school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PRIVATE SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories. (SEAs should only include a count of LEAs serving private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)

| Type of Service | SY 1991-1992 | SY 1992-1993 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Number of LEAs | Number of LEAs |
| a. Teacher/staff training | a. | a. |
| b. Student instruction | b. | b. |
| c. Curriculum development or acquisition | c. | c. |
| d. Student assistance programs (includes counseling, mentoring, and identification and referral) | d. | d. |
| e. Alternative education programs | e. | e. |
| f. Parent education/involvement | f. | f. |
| g. After-school or before-school programs | g. | g. |
| h. Community service projects | h. | h. |
| i. Services for out-of-school youth | i. | i. |
| j. Special (one-time) events | j. | j. |

16. How many LEAs served the following target populations through DFSCA Part B programs in the school years 1991-1992 and 1992-1993? We understand that LEA awards may provide services to more than one of the specified groups. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.

| Target Population | SY 1991-1992 | SY 1992-1993 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Number of LEAs | Number of LEAs |
| a. Students in general | a. | a. |
| b. Juveniles in detention facilities | b. | b. |
| c. Other out-of-school youth | c. | c. |
| d. Parents | d. | d. |
| e. Teachers and other school staff | e. | e. |
| f. Community groups/organizations | f. | f. |
| g. Law enforcement agencies | g. | g. |

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EVALUATION EFFORTS

17. There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. Please indicate (yes or no) whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1991 to June 1993. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used. Please report all evaluation activities regardless of what agency conducted them. *Note that questions 17 & 18 refer to evaluations conducted at the state level. Questions 19 & 20 refer to LEA evaluation activities.*

| Evaluation Activities | Conducted at the State Level? | Use of Results (Check all that apply) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| | | To Direct Funding Priorities | To Identify Model Programs for Replication | To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance | Other |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | Yes → No | | | | |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions. | Yes → No | | | | |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades). | Yes → No | | | | |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991's 10th graders and 1992's 10th graders). | Yes → No | | | | |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on treatment group. | Yes → No | | | | |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages. | Yes → No | | | | |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated). | Yes → No | | | | |

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18. Other than state level surveys of drug use, which of the following types of data did you collect at the state level for the period July 1991 to June 1993? (PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| a. Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment | Yes | No |
| b. Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs | Yes | No |
| c. Numbers of juvenile arrests | Yes | No |
| d. Dropouts | Yes | No |
| e. Truancy/school absenteeism | Yes | No |
| f. Youth suicides and attempted suicides | Yes | No |

19. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs were using these evaluation methods during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

| Method of Evaluation | % of LEAs |
|---|-----------|
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event. | |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades). | |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders). | |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services. | |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages. | |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated). | |

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20. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs or grantees collected the following data on youth in their districts during the July 1991 to June 1993 period? (It is not necessary for LEAs to have submitted such data to the state for an LEA to be counted.)

Please see note prior to Question 13 and check whether your response is for:

☐ Grantees

☐ LEAs

| Youth Data Collected | % of LEAs |
|---|-----------|
| a. Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs | |
| b. Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD | |
| c. Numbers of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment | |
| d. Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime | |
| e. Extent of illegal gang activity | |
| f. Dropouts | |
| g. Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school | |
| h. Truancy/school absenteeism | |
| i. Youth suicides and attempted suicides | |
| j. Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities | |

21. For LEAs that have conducted the evaluation activities in Question 19 and/or have collected student data as listed in Question 20, how have evaluation data been used by the LEAs?
(PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ a. To justify continued funding
- ☐ b. To identify needs
- ☐ c. To direct changes in program content and delivery
- ☐ d. Other, please specify _____
- ☐ e. Don't know how grantees make use of evaluation results

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SEA ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

22. Of your state's total DFSCA Part B SEA 10 percent set-aside funds, please estimate the amount that was allocated for each of the listed activities for the specified years.

| Activities | SY 1991 - 1992 | SY 1992 - 1993 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| a. State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation) | a. \$ | a. \$ |
| b. Supplemental grant awards to LEAs | b. \$ | b. \$ |
| c. Development/purchase of instructional materials | c. \$ | c. \$ |
| d. Training and technical assistance | d. \$ | d. \$ |
| e. Public awareness activities | e. \$ | e. \$ |
| f. Coordination | f. \$ | f. \$ |
| g. Needs assessment and evaluation | g. \$ | g. \$ |
| h. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | h. \$ | h. \$ |
| TOTAL AMOUNT OF SEA 10 PERCENT SET-ASIDE | \$ | \$ |

23. Do the amounts in Question 22 include carry over funds?

___ a. Yes (If yes, what amount in 1991-92? _____
and what amount in 1992-93? _____)

___ b. No

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24. During the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years, which of the following individuals, groups, or agencies **actively** participated in each of the following activities relative to the SEA's DFSCA program?
(CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY ON EACH ROW)

| Critical Activities | Individual, Group, Agency | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Governor | Chief State School Officer | State Advisory Group for DFSCA | State Alcohol/ Drug Agency | Other Major Participant | None of These |
| a. Approved State's most recent DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education | | | | | | |
| b. Recommended SEA program policy and strategy | | | | | | |
| c. Reviewed applications for SEA funds | | | | | | |
| d. Arranged the coordination of the SEA program with other agencies/groups | | | | | | |
| e. Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc. | | | | | | |
| f. Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.) | | | | | | |
| g. Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local) | | | | | | |
| h. Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding | | | | | | |
| i. Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings | | | | | | |

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5. For each of the following State agencies or officials with whom your office had significant DFSCA-related interaction in school year 1991-92 or 1992-93, what was/were the purpose(s) of the interaction? (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE PURPOSES FOR EACH AGENCY OR OFFICIAL WITH WHICH SIGNIFICANT INTERACTION OCCURRED)

| State Official or Agency | Purpose(s) of the Interaction (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | NA or Don't Know |
| a. Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | | | | | | | |
| b. Governor or Governor's office | | | | | | | |
| c. Key legislators or legislative committee | | | | | | | |
| d. Health and/or Mental Health Agency | | | | | | | |
| e. Judicial agency | | | | | | | |
| f. Law enforcement agency | | | | | | | |
| g. Higher Education Authority | | | | | | | |
| h. Department of Community Development | | | | | | | |
| i. Department of Social Services | | | | | | | |
| j. Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | | | | | | | |
| k. Department of Motor Vehicles | | | | | | | |
| l. Other State agencies or officials (PLEASE SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |

26. Did your SEA require LEAs or grantees to submit progress reports during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

- ☐ a. Yes (If yes, how often were reports submitted? _____)
- ☐ b. No (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 28)

27. For those LEAs or grantees that submitted progress reports, estimate the percentage of LEAs or grantees that have included the following information.

Please see note prior to Question 13 and check whether your response is for:

- ☐ Grantees
- ☐ LEAs

| Information in Progress Reports | % of LEAs |
|---|-----------|
| a. Records of expenditures | |
| b. Types of services provided | |
| c. Characteristics of individuals served directly | |
| d. Numbers of individuals served directly | |
| e. Evaluation results | |
| f. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | |

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28. What types of technical assistance have you provided to LEAs during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed over the years of DFSCA's implementation?

(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN)

| Activity | Assistance Provided in Period of July 1991 to June 1993? | Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1987? |
|--|--|--|
| a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| d. Assistance in developing curricular materials | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| e. Assistance with evaluation methods | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| f. Assistance in defining target groups | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| g. Assistance with needs assessment | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| h. Identification of treatment resources for youth | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |

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29. Compared with the drug use prevention activities that were in place before DFSCA funds, what changes have occurred as a result of the DFSCA program? (PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND ALSO INDICATE THE BASIS FOR YOUR JUDGEMENT)

| Change Areas: | Degree of Change (CHECK ONE) | | | | Basis for Judgment (CHECK ONE OR BOTH) | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---|---|
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| State Level: | | | | | | |
| a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | | | | | | |
| b. State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention | | | | | | |
| c. State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention | | | | | | |
| d. State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination | | | | | | |
| e. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | | | | | | |
| f. Student knowledge of AODs | | | | | | |
| g. Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | | | | | | |
| h. Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | | | | | | |
| i. Quality of state-level evaluation activities | | | | | | |
| LEA Level: | | | | | | |
| j. Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies | | | | | | |
| k. Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations | | | | | | |
| l. Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth | | | | | | |
| m. Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students | | | | | | |
| n. Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff | | | | | | |
| o. Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs | | | | | | |
| p. Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluations | | | | | | |
| q. Quality of LEA evaluation studies | | | | | | |

30. What method does your state use to inform LEAs and IEAs/consortia of changes in the legislation? (PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Changes are included in the application materials | Yes | No |
| b. Letters highlighting changes are sent to all LEAs and IEAs/consortia | Yes | No |
| c. Information is provided at state or regional meetings | Yes | No |
| d. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____ | Yes | |
| e. No attempt is made to notify LEAs and IEAs/consortia | Yes | No |

Note: As you may know, the scope of DFSCA may soon be expanded to include school violence prevention and we would like to get an idea of the nature of this problem in the schools at this time and the number of prevention programs or activities that may already be in place. Questions 31 and 32 are intended to gather this information; however, this does not mean that violence prevention activities should have been implemented.

31. Please estimate the percentage of LEAs in your state facing the problems described below.

| Violence Problems | Estimated Percentage of LEAs with Problem |
|---|---|
| a. Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds | |
| b. Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds | |
| c. School staff have been attacked or injured by students | |
| d. Students participate in illegal gang activity | |
| e. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | |

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32. Please indicate below if there have been any state-level activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas | State has begun activity? | |
|---|---------------------------|----|
| a. Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities | Yes | No |
| b. State-level coordination of violence prevention activities | Yes | No |
| c. Program planning for violence prevention activities | Yes | No |
| d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | Yes | No |
| e. Training of state-level staff | Yes | No |
| f. Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff | Yes | No |
| g. Development of program materials | Yes | No |
| h. Allocation of state funds for violence prevention | Yes | No |
| i. Public awareness activities | Yes | No |
| j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities | Yes | No |
| k. Other (<i>PLEASE SPECIFY</i>) | | |

If you marked yes to any of the above areas, please briefly describe the activity(ies) as conducted in your state.

- a. Needs assessment _____

- b. State-level coordination _____

- c. Program planning _____

- d. Targeting _____

- e. Training state-level staff _____

- f. Training LEA staff _____

- g. Development of materials _____

- h. Allocation of state funds _____

- i. Public awareness _____
- j. Evaluation _____
- k. Other (*PLEASE SPECIFY*) _____

33. Please indicate below if any LEAs in your state have begun activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas | LEAs have begun activity? | | |
|---|---------------------------|----|------------|
| a. Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| b. Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| c. Program planning for violence prevention activities | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| e. Training of district-level staff | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| f. Training and/or technical assistance for school staff | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| g. Development of program materials | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| h. Allocation of local funds for violence prevention | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| i. Public awareness activities | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| k. Other (<i>PLEASE SPECIFY</i>) | | | |

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY

Please remember to attach survey results (see Question 3), if any are available.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

**Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194**

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Appendix C

Governors' Program 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNORS DFSCA PROGRAMS

Time Period Covered by This Survey: July 1991 Through June 1993

Survey Conducted by:

**Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194**

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 20 to 60 hours per response, with an average of 40 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, RTP, NC 27709, or to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Section 5127 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address:

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone Number of Individual Completing this Report:

If questions arise about completion of any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Susan Eller or Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute (1-800-334-8571) for clarification. Please complete all forms and attachments and mail no later than June 15, 1994, using the enclosed prepaid envelope to:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

- (1) SEA - State education agency
- (2) LEA - Local education agency
- (3) IEA - Intermediate education agency
- (4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.
- (5) HRY Grants - High Risk Youth Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards made to comply with the requirement in Section 5122(b) of DFSCA for innovative programs to serve high-risk youth.
- (6) OD Grants - Other Discretionary Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards described in Section 5122(a) of DFSCA.
- (7) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).
- (8) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures). For example, if a program provides training to teachers, then the teachers are the direct recipients and their students are the indirect recipients of those training services.
- (9) Award Recipient - Agency or organization receiving grant money under DFSCA Part B including both HRY grantees and OD grantees.
- (10) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," drug policies," "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. *The time period covered by this survey is from July 1991 through June 1993.*
2. *Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:*

MD = Missing Data or NA = Not Applicable

PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE FORM EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. *Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.*

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Please indicate the number of individuals in your state who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) during the specified time periods. If you are able to estimate the number of individuals who received *indirect services*, please enter those numbers as well. (Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)

| Service Dates | Direct Service Recipients | Indirect Service Recipients |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | |
| 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | |

Note: For the remaining questions in this section, please include only those individuals receiving direct services. (Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)

2. Please indicate the number of individuals in the following racial/ethnic groups who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's). Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1 above.

| Service Dates | American Indian or Alaskan Native | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black, not of Hispanic origin | Hispanic | White, not of Hispanic origin | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 7/1/91-6/30-92 | | | | | | |
| 7/1/92-6/30/93 | | | | | | |

3. Please indicate the number of individuals in the following age groups who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's). Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1 above.

| Service Dates | Age Groups | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-12 | 13-15 | 16-18 | 19 and older | |
| 7/1/91-6/30/92 | | | | | | | |
| 7/1/92-6/30/93 | | | | | | | |

4. Please indicate the number of individuals in the following statutorily defined high-risk groups who have received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's). We understand that individuals may be counted in more than one of the specific population groups. When responding to this question, please count an individual in all of the appropriate categories.

| High Risk Groups | Number of Direct Service Recipients | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 7/1/91-6/30/92 | 7/1/92-6/30/93 |
| a. School dropouts | | |
| b. Experiencing academic failure | | |
| c. Economically disadvantaged children | | |
| d. Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse | | |
| e. Juveniles in detention facilities | | |
| f. Experienced chronic pain due to injury | | |
| g. Children of alcoholics/substance abusers | | |
| h. Pregnant | | |
| i. Have committed a violent/delinquent act | | |
| j. Experienced mental health problems | | |
| k. Have attempted suicide | | |

5. Please indicate the number of individuals in the following groups who have received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's). Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1.

| Populations | Number of Individuals Directly Served | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 7/1/91-6/30/92 | 7/1/92-6/30/93 |
| a. School-aged youth attending public schools | | |
| b. School-aged youth attending private schools | | |
| c. School-aged youth, not in school | | |
| d. Parents | | |
| e. Law enforcement officials | | |
| f. Community-based health or mental health professionals | | |
| g. Other community members | | |
| h. Teachers and other school personnel | | |
| i. Counselors | | |

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ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF GOVERNOR'S DFSCA PROGRAMS

6. Please report the total number of awards and the total amount of funds awarded for the specified periods, for the two types of awards: High-Risk Youth (HRY) and Other Discretionary (OD):

| Award Period | Awards | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Number of HRY Awards | Amount Awarded | Number of OD Awards | Amount Awarded |
| 1991 - 1992 | | \$ | | \$ |
| 1992 - 1993 | | \$ | | \$ |

7. Were any state-level funding priorities set among statutorily defined high-risk groups?

___ a. Yes (If yes, please specify the HRY group(s) given top priority) _____

___ b. No (Go to Question 10)

8. If funding priorities were set, how did the State establish those priorities among statutorily defined high-risk groups? (PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|
| a. Through needs assessments | Yes | No |
| b. Based on local program initiative | Yes | No |
| c. Other (SPECIFY) _____ | Yes | No |

9. Were the funds actually spent in accordance with your original priorities?

___ a. Yes

___ b. No (If no, why?) _____

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10. Were any state-level funding priorities set among the types of services to be provided?

- ☐ a. Yes (If yes, please specify the types of services given priority.) _____

- ☐ b. No (Go to Question 12)

11. Were the funds actually spent in accordance with your original priorities?

- ☐ a. Yes
- ☐ b. No If no, why? _____

12. Please estimate the percentage of HRY and OD awards made for each category of duration below, over the two-year period (July, 1991 to June, 1993):

| Duration of Awards | Percentage of HRY Awards | Percentage of OD Awards |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Less than 9 months | | |
| 9 - < 12 months | | |
| 12 - < 18 months | | |
| 18 - < 27 months | | |

13. Using the following categories of award size, estimate the percentage of the total awards made that fell into each category, over the two-year period (July, 1991 to June, 1993).

| Size of Award | Percentage of HRY Awards | Percentage of OD Awards |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Less than \$5,000 | | |
| \$5,000 - \$24,999 | | |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999 | | |
| More than \$50,000 | | |

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14. Please estimate the number of award recipients that provided direct services to youth in each of the following settings for the reporting periods shown below.

| Service Delivery Context | Number of Award Recipients | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| | 7/1/91-6/30/92 | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 |
| a. Elementary/secondary schools | a. | a. |
| b. Post-secondary setting | b. | b. |
| c. Non-school setting (e.g., Headstart, other preschools, community centers, etc.) | c. | c. |
| d. Other (<i>PLEASE SPECIFY</i>) | d. | d. |
| TOTAL | e. | e. |

15. Did your office require grantees to submit progress reports during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

- ___ a. Yes (*If yes, how often were reports submitted?* _____)
- ___ b. No (*PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 17*)

16. For those grantees that submitted progress reports, estimate the percentage of grantees that have included the following information.

| Information in Progress Reports | % of Grantees |
|---|---------------|
| a. Records of expenditures | |
| b. Types of services provided | |
| c. Characteristics of individuals served directly | |
| d. Numbers of individuals served directly | |
| e. Evaluation results | |
| f. Other (<i>PLEASE SPECIFY</i>) | |

17. What types of technical assistance have you provided to grantees during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed over the years of DFSCA's implementation?
(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN FOR EACH ITEM)

| Activity | Assistance Provided in Period of July 1991 to June 1993? | Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1987? |
|--|--|--|
| a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| d. Assistance in developing curricular materials | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| e. Assistance with evaluation methods | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| f. Assistance in defining target groups | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| g. Assistance with needs assessment | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |
| h. Identification of treatment resources for youth | Yes | Increased |
| | No | Decreased |

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18. For the period July 1991 to June 1993, which of the following individuals, groups, or agencies actively participated in each of the following activities relative to the Governor's DFSCA program?
(CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY ON EACH ROW)

| Critical Activities | Individual, Group, Agency | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Governor | Chief State School Officer | State Advisory Group for DFSCA | State Alcohol/Drug Agency | Other Major Participant | None of These |
| a. Approved State's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education | | | | | | |
| b. Recommended Governor's program policy and strategy | | | | | | |
| c. Reviewed applications for Governor's funds | | | | | | |
| d. Arranged the coordination of the Governor's program with other agencies/groups | | | | | | |
| e. Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc. | | | | | | |
| f. Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.) | | | | | | |
| g. Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local) | | | | | | |
| h. Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding | | | | | | |
| i. Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings | | | | | | |
| j. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | | | | | | |

For each of the following State agencies or officials with whom your office had significant DFSCA-related interaction during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, what was/were the purpose(s) of the interaction? (CHECK ALL APPLICABLE PURPOSES FOR EACH AGENCY OR OFFICIAL WITH WHICH SIGNIFICANT INTERACTION OCCURRED)

| State Official or Agency | Purpose(s) of the Interaction (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | NA or Don't Know |
| a. State Education Agency | | | | | | | |
| b. Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | | | | | | | |
| c. Governor or Governor's office | | | | | | | |
| d. Key legislators or legislative committee | | | | | | | |
| e. Health and/or Mental Health Agency | | | | | | | |
| f. Judicial agency | | | | | | | |
| g. Law enforcement agency | | | | | | | |
| h. Higher Education Authority | | | | | | | |
| i. Department of Community Development | | | | | | | |
| j. Department of Social Services | | | | | | | |
| k. Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | | | | | | | |
| l. Department of Motor Vehicles | | | | | | | |
| m. Other State agencies or officials (PLEASE SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |

TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED AND POPULATIONS SERVED BY GOVERNOR'S AWARD RECIPIENTS

20. For each year shown below, please indicate the number of award recipients for the two types of awards (HRY and OD) that provided the following services. We understand that awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified in the form. When responding to this question, please count an award recipient in all of the appropriate categories.

| Type of Service | 7/1/91-6/30/92 | | 7/1/92-6/30/93 | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number of HRY Program Awards | Number of OD Program Awards | Number of HRY Program Awards | Number of OD Program Awards |
| a. Training | a. | a. | a. | a. |
| b. Direct services to youth in school | b. | b. | b. | b. |
| c. Direct services to out of school youth | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| d. Direct services to parents | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| e. Prevalence surveys | e. | e. | e. | e. |
| f. Media activities | f. | f. | f. | f. |
| g. Curriculum development or acquisition | g. | g. | g. | g. |
| h. Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations | h. | h. | h. | h. |

21. For each year shown below, please indicate the number of award recipients for the two types of awards (HRY and OD) that provided services to the following target populations. We understand that awards may target more than one of the specific population groups. When responding to this question, please count an award recipient in all of the appropriate categories.

| Target Populations | 7/1/91-6/30/92 | | 7/1/92-6/30/93 | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of HRY Program Awards | Number of OD Program Awards | Number of HRY Program Awards | Number of OD Program Awards |
| 1. Students at high-risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA) | | | | |
| a. Dropouts | a. | a. | a. | a. |
| b. Students experiencing academic failure | b. | b. | b. | b. |
| c. Economically disadvantaged students | c. | c. | c. | c. |
| d. Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| e. Pregnant students | e. | e. | e. | e. |
| f. Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | f. | f. | f. | f. |
| g. Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts | g. | g. | g. | g. |
| h. Students who have experienced mental health problems | h. | h. | h. | h. |
| i. Children or youth who have attempted suicide | i. | i. | i. | i. |
| j. Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury | j. | j. | j. | j. |
| k. Juveniles in detention facilities | k. | k. | k. | k. |
| 2. Students in general | 2. | 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. Latchkey children | 3. | 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4. Student athletes | 4. | 4. | 4. | 4. |
| 5. Homeless and/or runaway youth | 5. | 5. | 5. | 5. |
| 6. Parents | 6. | 6. | 6. | 6. |
| 7. Teachers and other school staff | 7. | 7. | 7. | 7. |
| 8. Community groups/ organizations | 8. | 8. | 8. | 8. |
| 9. Law enforcement agencies | 9. | 9. | 9. | 9. |

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22. Compared with the drug use prevention activities that were in place before DFSCA funds, what changes have occurred as a result of the DFSCA program? (PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND ALSO INDICATE THE BASIS FOR YOUR JUDGEMENT)

| Change Areas: | Degree of Change (CHECK ONE) | | | | Basis for Judgment (CHECK ONE OR BOTH) | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | | | | | | |
| b. Number of communities with formal programs | | | | | | |
| c. School collaboration with relevant community groups | | | | | | |
| d. Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs | | | | | | |
| e. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | | | | | | |
| f. Youth knowledge of AODs | | | | | | |
| g. Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | | | | | | |
| h. Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | | | | | | |
| i. Quality of procedures for identification of high-risk youth | | | | | | |
| j. Identification of and referral to treatment resources | | | | | | |
| k. Quality of state-level evaluation activities | | | | | | |
| l. Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations | | | | | | |
| m. Quality of local community-based evaluation studies | | | | | | |
| n. Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity ¹ | | | | | | |
| o. Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity ¹ | | | | | | |

¹We do not mean to imply that violence prevention programs should have been implemented.

EVALUATION EFFORTS

Note that Question 23 refers to evaluation activities conducted at the state level. Question 24 refers to local evaluation activities.

23. There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. Please indicate (yes or no) whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1991 to June 1993. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used.

| Evaluation Activities | Conducted at the State Level? | Use of Results (Check all that apply) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| | | To Direct Funding Priorities | To Identify Model Programs for Replication | To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance | Other |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | Yes → No | | | | |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions. | Yes → No | | | | |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older. | Yes → No | | | | |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders). | Yes → No | | | | |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service. | Yes → No | | | | |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages. | Yes → No | | | | |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (participants who do not receive the program being evaluated). | Yes → No | | | | |

24. In your estimation, what percentage of **INDIVIDUAL** award recipients have conducted any of the following types of evaluation activities during the period 7/1/91-6/30/93.

| Method of Evaluation | % of Grantees |
|---|---------------|
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event. | |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering drug use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older). | |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders). | |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service. | |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages. | |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (who do not receive the program being evaluated). | |

CHANGES IN DFSCA PART B LEGISLATION

Since the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) was enacted, there have been several amendments made to the original legislation. The Department wants to determine the impact, if any, the changes to the legislation may have had on your state's administration and funding of programs.

25. What method, if any, does your office use to inform potential applicants for awards of changes in the legislation? *(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)*

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Changes are included in the application materials | Yes | No |
| b. Letters highlighting changes are sent to all previous award recipients | Yes | No |
| c. Other <i>(PLEASE SPECIFY)</i> _____ | Yes | No |
| d. No attempt is made to notify applicants | Yes | No |

26. The 1990 amendments required that not less than 10 percent of the funds be used for drug abuse resistance education. Please provide the following information regarding these awards.

| | Number of Awards Made | Amount Awarded |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| Awards for drug abuse resistance education | | \$ |

27. Regarding the 10 percent funds for drug abuse resistance education, how does your office administer this portion of the DFSCA funds? (*CHECK ONE*)

- ☐ a. The Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA
- ☐ b. The Governor's office administers the funds through the state law enforcement agencies
- ☐ c. The Governor's office administers funds directly to LEAs

28. What impact has the funding requirement for drug abuse resistance education had on your overall program?

- ☐ a. Decrease in funding for HRY program awards
- ☐ b. Decrease in funding for OD program awards
- ☐ c. No effect
- ☐ d. Other (*PLEASE SPECIFY*) _____

29. The 1990 amendments required that not less than 5 percent of funds be used for grants to LEAs or consortia of LEAs for replication of successful drug education programs for students. Please provide the following information regarding these awards.

| | Number of Awards Made | Amount Awarded |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Awards for replication of programs | | \$ |

30. Regarding the awards for replication of successful programs, how does your office administer this portion of the DFSCA funds? (*CHECK ONE*)

- ☐ a. The Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA
- ☐ b. The Governor's office administers funds directly to award recipients

31. What criteria have been used to define successful programs worthy of replication in your state?
(PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY.)

32. What impact has the funding requirement for replication awards had on your overall program?

- ☐ a. Decrease in funding for HRY program awards
- ☐ b. Decrease in funding for OD program awards
- ☐ c. No effect
- ☐ d. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

33. If there were no restrictions on the distribution of funds, what percentage of funds would you allocate to each area?

| Funding Category | % of Funds |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| a. High Risk Youth | |
| b. Other Discretionary | |
| c. Drug Abuse Resistance Education | |
| d. Replication of Successful Programs | |
| e. Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) | |

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

**Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194**

Appendix D

Tabulations of State Education Agency Data

State Education Agencies

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Frequency of Statewide Prevalence Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use
Among Elementary and/or Secondary School Students

| Frequency of Administration | States That Conducted Statewide Prevalence Survey | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Annually | 9 | 17% |
| Biennially | 31 | 57% |
| Triennially | 8 | 15% |
| Frequency not reported | 5 | 9% |
| Other | 1 | 2% |
| Total | 54 | 100% |

Note: Five states that reported conducting a survey did not report the frequency of administration.
Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 2. Agencies/Organizations Responsible for Conducting the Statewide Prevalence Survey

| Agency/Organization | States Specifying That Specific Agency/Organization Was Responsible for Conducting Prevalence Survey | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| State Education Agency | 33 | 61% |
| Another state agency | 10 | 19% |
| Private research organization | 2 | 4% |
| Other ¹ | 9 | 17% |
| Total | 54 | 100% |

¹Other agencies/organizations included state prevention resource centers and universities.
Source: Item 2a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number and Percentage of States That Administered Specific Prevalence Survey Instruments

| Survey Instrument | States That Administered Survey Instrument | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) | 24 | 44% |
| State or locally developed instrument | 19 | 35% |
| American Drug and Alcohol Survey | 1 | 2% |
| PRIDE Survey | 2 | 4% |
| Search Institute Survey | 0 | 0% |
| Monitoring the Future | 0 | 0% |
| Other ¹ | 8 | 15% |
| Total | 54 | 100% |

¹Other survey instruments included the Adolescent Health Survey, Hazelton Survey, and Diagnostic, Inc. Survey.
Source: Item 2b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 4. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students, by Grade Level Surveyed

| Grade Level Surveyed | States That Surveyed Students (n = 54) | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| K | 0 | 0% |
| 1 | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | 1 | 2% |
| 4 | 6 | 11% |
| 5 | 9 | 17% |
| 6 | 20 | 37% |
| 7 | 20 | 37% |
| 8 | 29 | 54% |
| 9 | 41 | 76% |
| 10 | 46 | 85% |
| 11 | 42 | 78% |
| 12 | 51 | 94% |

Note: States may have surveyed more than one grade level.

Source: Item 2c, 1992-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 5. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Prevalence Survey Sampling Designs

| Sampling Design | States That Used Sampling Design | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| All students in the state at specified grade levels | 8 | 15% |
| Only some districts within the state | 12 | 22% |
| Only some schools but all districts | 4 | 7% |
| Other ¹ | 30 | 56% |
| Total | 54 | 100% |

¹Other samples included students enrolled in health/physical education classes, stratified random sample of districts and students, and statistically random sample that was representative of all high school students.

Source: Item 2Cb, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 6. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Prevalence Survey Results, by Level of Report

| Level at Which Results Were Reported | States That Reported Prevalence Survey Results (n = 54) | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| State level report by grade | 51 | 94% |
| District level reports by grades | 21 | 39% |
| Individual school reports by grades | 14 | 26% |
| Other ¹ | 9 | 17% |

¹Other reporting levels included regional and county.

Note: States may have reported results at more than one level.

Source: Item 3a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 7. Number and Percentage of States That Shared Prevalence Survey Results With Specific Groups

| Specific Groups With Whom Survey Results Were Shared | States That Shared Prevalence Survey Results (n = 54) | |
|---|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Districts | 49 | 91% |
| Communities | 39 | 72% |
| Individual Schools | 32 | 59% |
| State Agencies | 18 | 33% |
| Media | 13 | 24% |
| Other ¹ | 9 | 17% |

¹Other groups included intermediate education agencies, community/school prevention teams, and individuals upon request.

Note: States may have shared data with more than one group.

Source: Item 3b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 8. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Prevalence Survey Results for Specific DFSCA Activities

| DFSCA Activity | States That Used Results for Specific DFSCA Activity (n = 54) | |
|---|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| To direct funding priorities | 26 | 48% |
| For program evaluation | 44 | 82% |
| To decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance | 16 | 30% |
| To decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts | 43 | 80% |
| To increase public awareness/support | 4 | 7% |
| Other | 1 | 2% |

Note: States may have reported multiple uses of survey results.

Source: Item 3c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 9. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Survey Results For Statewide Prevention Efforts Other Than DFSCA Activities

| Use of Survey Results | States That Used Survey Results for Statewide Prevention Efforts Other Than DFSCA (n = 54) | |
|---|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| To decide what kinds of programs to encourage | 46 | 85% |
| To plan for increased coordination where needed | 38 | 70% |
| For program evaluation | 38 | 70% |
| To direct funding priorities | 28 | 52% |
| Other ¹ | 11 | 20% |

¹Other uses of survey results included: to increase public awareness, to serve as needs assessment for grant applications, and to establish benchmarks for progress toward the national education goals.

Note: States may have reported multiple use of survey results.

Source: Item 3c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 10. Number of LEAs by Student Enrollment Range

| | 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Student Enrollment Range | | | Student Enrollment Range | | |
| | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 and greater | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 and greater |
| Number of LEAs | 7,546 | 5,202 | 1,608 | 7,338 | 5,252 | 1,638 |
| State average | 140 | 96 | 30 | 136 | 97 | 30 |
| State median | 55 | 59 | 21 | 54 | 58 | 22 |
| State range | 0 - 740 | 0 - 427 | 0 - 237 | 0 - 691 | 0 - 428 | 0 - 242 |
| n | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |

Source: Item 4, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaires for SEAs

Table 11. Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements,
by Student Enrollment Range

| Policy Elements | Student Enrollment Range of 0 -999 | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Number of LEAs | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Require parental notification for student violations of the policy | 4,936 | 118 | 61 | 0 - 561 | 42 |
| Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use | 3,790 | 102 | 52 | 0 - 479 | 37 |
| Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies | 4,094 | 108 | 43 | 0 - 691 | 38 |
| Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol | 1,780 | 49 | 6 | 0 - 242 | 36 |
| Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy | 3,772 | 94 | 46 | 0 - 586 | 40 |

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 11 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements,
by Student Enrollment Range

| Policy Elements | Student Enrollment Range of 5,000 and Greater | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Number of LEAs | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Require parental notification for student violations of the policy | 1,146 | 25 | 19 | 0 - 135 | 45 |
| Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use | 806 | 20 | 14 | 0 - 75 | 40 |
| Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies | 953 | 23 | 11 | 0 - 129 | 41 |
| Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol | 370 | 10 | 4 | 0 - 60 | 38 |
| Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy | 862 | 20 | 11 | 0 - 136 | 43 |

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 11 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements,
by Student Enrollment Range

| Policy Elements | Student Enrollment Range of 1,000 - 4,999 | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Number of LEAs | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Require parental notification for student violations of the policy | 3,987 | 93 | 48 | 0 - 418 | 43 |
| Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use | 2,871 | 76 | 36 | 0 - 423 | 38 |
| Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies | 3,177 | 81 | 34 | 0 - 373 | 39 |
| Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol | 1,299 | 36 | 7 | 0 - 360 | 36 |
| Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy | 2,864 | 70 | 30 | 0 - 349 | 41 |

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 12. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Students Enrolled (n = 50) | | | Number of Students Enrolled (n = 50) | | |
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Total | 36,434,640 | 4,063,335 | 40,497,975 | 36,968,549 | 4,074,283 | 41,042,832 |
| State mean | 728,692 | 81,267 | 809,960 | 739,371 | 81,486 | 820,857 |
| State median | 544,877 | 37,806 | 572,505 | 550,721 | 39,870 | 580,428 |
| State range | 2,653 - 5,107,145 | 791 - 544,817 | 3,444 - 5,651,962 | 2,696 - 5,195,777 | 767 - 554,014 | 3,463 - 5,749,791 |

Note: Data for private schools were not available for all school districts, therefore, totals are underestimated.

Source: Item 6a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 13. Number of Public and Private School Students That Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Students That Received Direct Services (n = 37) | | | Number of Students That Received Direct Services (n = 41) | | |
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Total | 22,934,587 | 1,772,963 | 24,707,550 | 28,141,781 | 2,180,874 | 30,322,655 |
| State average | 619,854 | 47,918 | 667,771 | 686,385 | 53,192 | 739,577 |
| State range | 1,726 - 2,486,940 | 223 - 207,380 | 1,949 - 2,594,200 | 1,909 - 3,319,912 | 233 - 211,434 | 2,142 - 3,399,763 |

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are underestimated.
Source: Item 6b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 14. Number of Individuals That Received **Indirect Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|---------------|--|--|
| | Individuals That Received Indirect Services (n = 23 states) | Individuals That Received Indirect Services (n = 24 states) |
| Number | 10,768,399 | 17,113,108 |
| State average | 468,191 | 713,046 |
| State median | 272,211 | 285,031 |
| State range | 1,747 - 4,000,000 | 1,581 - 6,256,970 |

Source: Item 6c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 15. **Public School Enrollment During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity**

| Student Enrollment | Ethnicity | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | American Indian/ Alaskan Native | Asian/Pacific Islander | Black, not of Hispanic Origin | Hispanic | White |
| 1991 - 1992 | | | | | |
| Number | 402,177 | 1,292,014 | 5,960,993 | 5,199,319 | 24,709,491 |
| State average | 7,886 | 25,333 | 116,882 | 101,947 | 484,500 |
| State median | 1,902 | 7,349 | 36,942 | 11,016 | 418,017 |
| State range | 0 - 73,186 | 0 - 552,934 | 0 - 495,658 | 0 - 1,804,536 | 0 - 2,270,802 |
| n | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | | | |
| Number | 416,060 | 1,352,492 | 6,149,113 | 5,417,043 | 25,133,885 |
| State average | 8,001 | 26,009 | 118,252 | 104,174 | 483,344 |
| State median | 1,978 | 7,331 | 37,017 | 12,304 | 414,488 |
| State range | 0 - 77,466 | 0 - 573,345 | 0 - 506,386 | 0 - 1,877,310 | 0 - 2,255,765 |
| n | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |

Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 16. **Public School Students Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B**
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

| Students Who Received Direct Services | Ethnicity | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | American Indian/ Alaskan Native | Asian/Pacific Islander | Black, not of Hispanic Origin | Hispanic | White |
| 1991 - 1992 | | | | | |
| Number | 275,358 | 547,699 | 4,642,241 | 2,415,189 | 15,719,707 |
| State average | 7,246 | 14,413 | 122,164 | 63,558 | 413,677 |
| State median | 1,768 | 7,605 | 53,668 | 10,856 | 371,095 |
| State range | 0 - 73,186 | 0 - 110,321 | 0 - 471,587 | 0 - 1,115,689 | 0 - 1,600,571 |
| n | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | | | |
| Number | 294,192 | 592,873 | 5,021,420 | 2,561,696 | 18,115,427 |
| State average | 7,175 | 14,460 | 122,474 | 62,480 | 441,840 |
| State median | 1,888 | 7,447 | 60,723 | 16,697 | 392,335 |
| State range | 0 - 77,466 | 0 - 110,680 | 0 - 481,640 | 0 - 1,150,190 | 0 - 1,610,321 |
| n | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 17. Private School Student Enrollment During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

| Student Enrollment | Ethnicity | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | American Indian/ Alaskan Native | Asian/Pacific Islander | Black, not of Hispanic Origin | Hispanic | White |
| 1991 - 1992 | | | | | |
| Number | 4,852 | 26,837 | 118,838 | 196,837 | 894,140 |
| State average | 347 | 1,916 | 8,488 | 14,060 | 63,867 |
| State median | 105 | 541 | 980 | 715 | 27,546 |
| State range | 0 - 2,166 | 0 - 16,886 | 0 - 67,544 | 0 - 125,418 | 0 - 328,341 |
| n | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | | | |
| Number | 5,194 | 31,711 | 139,155 | 194,298 | 1,108,075 |
| State average | 346 | 2,114 | 9,277 | 12,953 | 73,872 |
| State median | 167 | 565 | 1,121 | 824 | 35,615 |
| State range | 0 - 2,328 | 0 - 16,897 | 0 - 68,526 | 0 - 117,367 | 0 - 328,550 |
| n | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 8, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 18. **Private School Students Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B**
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

| Students Who Received Direct Services | Ethnicity | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | American Indian/ Alaskan Native | Asian/Pacific Islander | Black, not of Hispanic Origin | Hispanic | White |
| 1991 - 1992 | | | | | |
| Number | 4,638 | 20,296 | 84,928 | 139,529 | 684,303 |
| State average | 356 | 1,561 | 6,533 | 10,733 | 52,639 |
| State median | 124 | 591 | 1,268 | 1,825 | 33,568 |
| State range | 0 - 1,865 | 0 - 7,408 | 0 - 20,937 | 0 - 60,635 | 0 - 181,505 |
| n | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1992 - 1993 | | | | | |
| Number | 5,181 | 29,419 | 104,263 | 132,396 | 960,250 |
| State average | 345 | 1,961 | 6,951 | 8,826 | 64,017 |
| State median | 166 | 943 | 3,943 | 2,378 | 40,841 |
| State range | 0 - 1,854 | 0 - 8,130 | 0 - 19,710 | 0 - 44,702 | 0 - 191,005 |
| n | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 8, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 19. Public School Students Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DfSCA Part B
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Grade Level

| Grade Level | 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|--|--|------------------|-------------|--|------------------|-------------|
| | Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 27 states) | | | Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 29 states) | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Range | Number | State Average | State Range |
| K | 1,092,790 | 40,474 | 0-163,702 | 1,244,783 | 42,923 | 0-163,243 |
| 1 | 1,160,846 | 42,994 | 159-169,054 | 1,315,324 | 45,356 | 216-169,095 |
| 2 | 1,109,802 | 41,104 | 158-163,641 | 1,276,856 | 44,030 | 169-168,051 |
| 3 | 1,110,913 | 41,145 | 126-160,926 | 1,281,749 | 44,198 | 168-165,772 |
| 4 | 1,105,073 | 40,929 | 152-156,522 | 1,261,438 | 43,497 | 133-163,505 |
| 5 | 1,088,872 | 40,329 | 140-150,584 | 1,272,769 | 43,889 | 162-159,205 |
| 6 | 1,071,823 | 39,697 | 144-143,714 | 1,254,554 | 43,260 | 156-154,496 |
| 7 | 1,051,121 | 38,930 | 135-139,677 | 1,244,414 | 42,910 | 152-149,384 |
| 8 | 1,001,170 | 37,080 | 119-132,141 | 1,182,022 | 40,759 | 139-141,518 |
| 9 | 1,050,337 | 38,901 | 132-144,964 | 1,222,279 | 42,148 | 141-149,857 |
| 10 | 920,711 | 34,100 | 187-123,602 | 1,093,133 | 37,694 | 147-124,321 |
| 11 | 821,537 | 30,427 | 156-98,005 | 953,786 | 32,889 | 188-105,143 |
| 12 | 756,208 | 28,008 | 118-81,825 | 888,992 | 30,655 | 138-95,154 |
| Special Ed./Ungraded or PreKindergarten | 246,164 | 9,117 | 84,274 | 225,821 | 7,786 | 0-36,379 |
| Total | 13,587,367 | | | 15,717,820 | | |

Note: Not all states collected data in this format.

Source: Item 9, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 20. Private School Students Who Received Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Grade Level

| Grade Level | 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------------|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 12 states) | | | Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 14 states) | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Range | Number | State Average | State Range |
| K | 59,847 | 4,987 | 361-13,869 | 76,187 | 5,442 | 62-15,650 |
| 1 | 55,851 | 4,654 | 238-12,278 | 74,377 | 5,313 | 42-18,363 |
| 2 | 53,101 | 4,425 | 213-11,360 | 72,043 | 5,146 | 36-17,711 |
| 3 | 50,836 | 4,236 | 190-10,914 | 69,291 | 4,949 | 45-17,097 |
| 4 | 49,685 | 4,140 | 184-10,398 | 67,828 | 4,845 | 28-16,612 |
| 5 | 49,114 | 4,093 | 177-10,986 | 66,845 | 4,775 | 26-16,744 |
| 6 | 47,325 | 3,944 | 205-10,109 | 65,660 | 4,690 | 33-16,900 |
| 7 | 46,059 | 3,838 | 166-10,491 | 63,067 | 4,505 | 0-15,696 |
| 8 | 45,010 | 3,751 | 148-9,843 | 59,820 | 4,273 | 0-14,610 |
| 9 | 40,158 | 3,347 | 118-9,900 | 53,460 | 3,819 | 0-13,625 |
| 10 | 37,064 | 3,089 | 108-9,335 | 49,082 | 3,506 | 0-11,887 |
| 11 | 35,260 | 2,938 | 91-8,949 | 45,857 | 3,276 | 0-11,056 |
| 12 | 34,438 | 2,870 | 88-8,742 | 44,850 | 3,204 | 0-10,318 |
| Special Ed./Ungraded or PreKindergarten | 20,652 | 1,721 | 0-10,807 | 13,786 | 1,060 | 0-8,120 |
| Total | 624,400 | | | 822,153 | | |

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 10, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 21. Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B
During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Method of Funding | 1991-92 | | | | | 1992-93 | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---------------|-------------|--|--|------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| | Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs Funded Under DFSCA Part B (n = 53) | | | | | Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs Funded Under DFSCA Part B (n = 54) | | | | |
| | Number | Percentage | State Average | State Range | | Number | Percentage | State Average | State Range | |
| LEAs funded singly | 8,884 | 62% | 168 | 1 - 784 | | 9,011 | 63% | 167 | 1 - 771 | |
| LEAs participating through IEAs/consortia | 4,920 | 35% | 93 | 0 - 750 | | 4,846 | 34% | 90 | 0 - 731 | |
| LEAs not participating | 496 | 3% | 9 | 0 - 160 | | 366 | 3% | 7 | 0 - 86 | |
| Total LEAs | 14,300 | 100% | 270 | 1 - 1,067 | | 14,223 | 100% | 263 | 1 - 1,064 | |
| Total Consortia/IEAs | 621 | | 12 | 0 - 100 | | 611 | | 11 | 0 - 100 | |

Source: Item 11, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 22. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

| Reason for Not Participating | 1991-92 | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program (n = 33 states) ¹ | | | | |
| | Number | Percentage | State Average | State Median | State Range |
| Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application | 364 | 73% | 12 | 4 | 0 - 158 |
| LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application | 12 | 2% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 5 |
| LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds | 1 | <1% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds | 8 | 2% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 2 |
| LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds | 1 | <1% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient | 9 | 2% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 5 |
| Other ² | 74 | 15% | 2 | 0 | 0 - 26 |
| Reason not given | 27 | 5% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 17 |
| Total | 496 | 100% | | | |

¹Data based on the 33 states that reported non-participating LEAs during 1991-92.

²Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.

Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 22 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

| Reason for Not Participating | 1992-93 | | | | |
|--|--|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program (n = 29 states) ¹ | | | | |
| | Number | Percentage | State Average | State Median | State Range |
| Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application | 283 | 77% | 10 | 4 | 0 - 85 |
| LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application | 6 | 2% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 2 |
| LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds | 12 | 3% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 6 |
| LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds | 1 | <1% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient | 9 | 2% | <1 | 0 | 0 - 4 |
| Other ² | 40 | 11% | 1 | 0 | 0 - 13 |
| Reason not given | 15 | 4% | <1 | 0 | Not applicable |
| Total | 366 | 100% | | | |

¹Data based on the 29 states that reported non-participating LEAs during 1992-93.

²Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.

Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 23. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Public Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Type of Service | 1991-92 | | | | | 1992-93 | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | LEAs That Provided Services | | | | | LEAs That Provided Services | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Teacher/staff training | 7,645 | 166 | 101 | 1 - 1,052 | 46 | 9,176 | 173 | 101 | 0 - 1,049 | 53 |
| Student instruction | 7,828 | 170 | 107 | 1 - 1,052 | 46 | 9,301 | 172 | 106 | 1 - 1,049 | 54 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 6,896 | 157 | 92 | 1 - 1,052 | 44 | 8,519 | 163 | 90 | 1 - 1,049 | 52 |
| Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.) | 6,542 | 145 | 65 | 1 - 1,052 | 45 | 8,068 | 152 | 63 | 1 - 1,049 | 53 |
| Alternative education programs | 1,473 | 38 | 18 | 0 - 232 | 39 | 2,107 | 42 | 24 | 0 - 357 | 50 |
| Parent education/involvement | 4,974 | 121 | 59 | 1 - 1,052 | 41 | 6,420 | 128 | 68 | 1 - 1,049 | 50 |
| After-school or before-school programs | 2,225 | 57 | 18 | 0 - 1,052 | 39 | 3,088 | 64 | 25 | 0 - 1,049 | 48 |
| Community service projects | 2,513 | 63 | 32 | 0 - 332 | 40 | 3,523 | 73 | 49 | 0 - 347 | 48 |
| Services for out-of-school youth | 379 | 11 | 3 | 0 - 116 | 35 | 682 | 16 | 6 | 0 - 240 | 44 |
| Special one-time events | 5,279 | 139 | 53 | 0 - 1,052 | 38 | 7,142 | 149 | 59 | 0 - 1,049 | 48 |

Note: Some states reported LEAs (n= 37) and some reported grantees (n= 16) in response to this item.
Source: Item 13, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SLAs

Table 24. Number of States That Reported Specific Directions of Change in the Number of LEAs Offering After-School Programs Since the 1990 DFSCA Amendments Authorized Such Programs

| Direction of Change | States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in the Number of LEAs Offering After-School Programs Since the 1990 DFSCA Amendments | |
|---------------------|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Increase | 38 | 72% |
| Decrease | 0 | 0% |
| No Change | 7 | 13% |
| Unable to Determine | 8 | 15% |
| Total | 53 | 100% |

Note: Some states reported for LEAs (n= 37) and others reported for grantees (n= 16) in response to this item.
Source: Item 14, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 25. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Private Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Type of Service | 1991-92 | | | | | 1992-93 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | LEAs That Provided Service | | | | | LEAs That Provided Service | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Teacher/staff training | 970 | 29 | 15 | 1 - 182 | 33 | 1,158 | 31 | 17 | 1 - 184 | 37 |
| Student instruction | 960 | 30 | 17 | 0 - 206 | 32 | 1,234 | 33 | 19 | 0 - 199 | 37 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 826 | 28 | 15 | 0 - 169 | 30 | 1,274 | 36 | 18 | 0 - 207 | 35 |
| Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.) | 575 | 19 | 9 | 0 - 135 | 31 | 840 | 24 | 12 | 0 - 144 | 35 |
| Alternative education programs | 67 | 2 | 1 | 0 - 14 | 27 | 151 | 5 | 2 | 0 - 29 | 33 |
| Parent education/involvement | 560 | 19 | 10 | 0 - 86 | 29 | 766 | 22 | 13 | 0 - 93 | 35 |
| After-school or before-school programs | 116 | 4 | 0 | 0 - 40 | 27 | 261 | 8 | 1 | 0 - 71 | 33 |
| Community service projects | 329 | 11 | 4 | 0 - 89 | 29 | 455 | 13 | 5 | 0 - 91 | 34 |
| Services for out-of-school youth | 86 | 3 | 1 | 0 - 52 | 27 | 115 | 4 | 1 | 0 - 57 | 32 |
| Special one-time events | 482 | 19 | 7 | 0 - 105 | 26 | 868 | 27 | 10 | 0 - 127 | 32 |

Note: Some states reported for LEAs (n= 37) and some state reported for grantees (n= 16).
Source: Item 15, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 26. Number of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs
During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Target Population | 1991-92 | | | | | 1992-93 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|
| | LEAs That Served Population | | | | | LEAs That Served Population | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Students in general | 10,280 | 219 | 127 | 1 - 1,052 | 47 | 11,671 | 220 | 128 | 1 - 1,049 | 53 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 331 | 10 | 1 | 0 - 125 | 33 | 829 | 22 | 1 | 0 - 295 | 38 |
| Other out-of-school youth | 572 | 16 | 9 | 0 - 133 | 36 | 902 | 21 | 13 | 0 - 177 | 44 |
| Parents | 5,755 | 140 | 62 | 1 - 1,052 | 41 | 7,220 | 144 | 57 | 1 - 1,049 | 50 |
| Teachers and other school staff | 7,046 | 168 | 102 | 1 - 1,052 | 42 | 8,315 | 166 | 85 | 1 - 1,049 | 50 |
| Community groups/organizations | 3,739 | 98 | 60 | 0 - 544 | 38 | 5,069 | 110 | 56 | 0 - 619 | 46 |
| Law enforcement agencies | 2,827 | 79 | 50 | 0 - 456 | 36 | 3,649 | 85 | 49 | 0 - 560 | 43 |

Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 27. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results

| Evaluation Activity | States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 54) | | Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | Direct Funding Priorities | | Identify Model Programs | | Identify LEA Needs | | Other | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Description | 48 | 89% | | | | | 46 | 96% | 13 | 27% |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation | 44 | 82% | | | 33 | 75% | 41 | 93% | 11 | 25% |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures | 17 | 32% | | | 7 | 41% | 14 | 82% | 6 | 35% |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures | 37 | 69% | | | 14 | 38% | 33 | 89% | 15 | 41% |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services | 10 | 19% | | | 7 | 70% | 5 | 50% | 2 | 20% |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages | 23 | 43% | | | 12 | 52% | 18 | 78% | 8 | 35% |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group | 5 | 9% | | | 4 | 8% | 5 | 10% | 1 | 2% |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.

Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

Table 28. Number and Percentage of States That Collected Specific Types of Student Data at the State Level

| Type of Data | Number (n = 54) | Percentage |
|---|--------------------|------------|
| Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment | 17 | 32% |
| Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs | 18 | 33% |
| Numbers of juvenile arrests | 25 | 46% |
| Dropouts | 47 | 87% |
| Truancy/school absenteeism | 32 | 59% |
| Youth suicides and attempted suicides | 19 | 35% |

Source: Item 18, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 29. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1991 to June 1993

| Method of Evaluation | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Were Using Evaluation Method | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------|----------|----|
| | None of the LEAs | 1 - 49% of LEAs | 50 - 99% of LEAs | All LEAs | n |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | |
| a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc. | 0% | 11% | 28% | 61% | 54 |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation- includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event. | 0% | 28% | 37% | 35% | 54 |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same groups of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades). | 25% | 57% | 10% | 8% | 48 |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders). | 10% | 44% | 22% | 22% | 49 |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services. | 15% | 63% | 13% | 9% | 46 |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages. | 6% | 55% | 15% | 23% | 47 |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated). | 58% | 39% | 0% | 2% | 46 |

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 30. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Collected Various Data on Youth

| Youth Data Collected | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Collected Data | | | | n |
|--|---|---------------|----------------|----------|----|
| | None of the LEAs | 1-49% of LEAs | 50-99% of LEAs | All LEAs | |
| Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs | 0% | 30% | 42% | 28% | 53 |
| Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD | 2% | 15% | 31% | 52% | 52 |
| Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment | 6% | 26% | 35% | 33% | 49 |
| Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime | 12% | 40% | 21% | 26% | 42 |
| Extent of illegal gang activity | 28% | 51% | 13% | 8% | 39 |
| Dropouts | 2% | 2% | 9% | 87% | 53 |
| Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school | 2% | 8% | 10% | 80% | 51 |
| Truancy/school absenteeism | 4% | 0% | 13% | 83% | 52 |
| Youth suicides and attempted suicides | 16% | 35% | 23% | 26% | 43 |
| Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities | 2% | 8% | 36% | 54% | 50 |

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 34) and others reported percentage of grantees (n = 17).

Source: Item 20, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 31. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Specific Uses of Evaluation Data by LEAs That Conducted Evaluation Activities

| Use of Evaluation Data by LEAs | States That Reported Specific LEA Use of Evaluation Data (n = 54) | |
|--|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| To justify continued funding | 37 | 69% |
| To identify needs | 51 | 94% |
| To direct changes in program content and delivery | 52 | 96% |
| Other ¹ | 14 | 26% |
| Don't know how grantees make use of evaluation results | 3 | 6% |

¹Other uses of evaluation data by LEAs included: to assist in community-wide prevention planning, to increase parental involvement and public awareness, and to demonstrate need for supplemental funding.

Source: Item 21, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 32. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Which Were Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Activity | 1991 - 92 (n = 52) | | 1992 - 93 (n = 52) | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Total Funds | Percentage | Total Funds | Percentage |
| State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation) | \$8,914,818 | 45% | \$8,952,889 | 45% |
| Supplemental grant awards to LEAs | \$2,449,802 | 12% | \$2,379,265 | 12% |
| Development/purchase of instructional materials | \$758,740 | 4% | \$575,763 | 3% |
| Training and technical assistance | \$5,672,502 | 29% | \$5,596,337 | 28% |
| Public awareness activities | \$365,480 | 2% | \$352,564 | 2% |
| Coordination | \$295,509 | 1% | \$347,398 | 2% |
| Needs assessment and evaluation | \$594,150 | 3% | \$735,464 | 4% |
| Other | \$803,190 | 4% | \$841,880 | 4% |
| Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside | \$19,854,191 | 100% | \$19,781,560 | 100% |

Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 34. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Specific Individuals, Groups, or Agencies Actively Participated in Activities Relative to the SEA's DFSCA Program

| Critical Activity | Percentage of SEAs That Reported Participation by Specific Individual, Group, or Agency (n = 54) | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Governor | Chief State School Officer | State Advisory Group for DFSCA | State Alcohol/Drug Agency | Other Major Participant | None of These |
| Approved state's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education | 89% | 98% | 26% | 46% | 9% | 0% |
| Recommended SEA program policy and strategy | 33% | 74% | 57% | 37% | 26% | 4% |
| Reviewed applications for SEA funds | 19% | 52% | 22% | 22% | 20% | 17% |
| Arranged the coordination of the SEA program with other agencies/groups | 37% | 54% | 54% | 65% | 48% | 2% |
| Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc. | 67% | 63% | 44% | 69% | 43% | 7% |
| Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.) | 39% | 39% | 35% | 52% | 30% | 17% |
| Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local) | 32% | 41% | 19% | 46% | 33% | 28% |
| Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding | 11% | 19% | 11% | 20% | 20% | 46% |
| Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings | 28% | 54% | 59% | 80% | 50% | 0% |

Source: Item 24, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 35. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Significant DFSCA-Related Interaction with Other State Officials or Agencies, by Purpose of Interaction

| State Official or Agency | Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Purpose of Interaction (n = 54) | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | Not Applicable or Don't Know |
| Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | 60% | 65% | 74% | 56% | 78% | 0% | 2% |
| Governor or governor's office | 74% | 28% | 39% | 35% | 76% | 2% | 0% |
| Key legislators or legislative committee | 44% | 15% | 26% | 20% | 43% | 15% | 17% |
| Health and/or Mental Health Agency | 83% | 61% | 70% | 46% | 70% | 4% | 2% |
| Judicial Agency | 46% | 20% | 33% | 22% | 44% | 19% | 19% |
| Law enforcement agency | 91% | 48% | 65% | 37% | 72% | 0% | 2% |
| Higher Education Authority | 50% | 44% | 28% | 39% | 32% | 19% | 6% |
| Department of Community Development | 11% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 13% | 33% | 37% |
| Department of Social Services | 44% | 30% | 35% | 17% | 37% | 15% | 17% |
| Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | 28% | 15% | 13% | 7% | 35% | 32% | 24% |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | 50% | 22% | 46% | 19% | 46% | 20% | 11% |
| Other State Agencies or Officials | 24% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 22% | 0% | 6% |

Source: Item 25, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 36. Number and Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Required LEAs/Grantees to Submit Progress Reports During July 1991 to June 1993, and Frequency of Submission

| SEAs That Required Progress Reports (n = 54) | | Frequency of Report Submission Among States That Required Report (n = 51) ¹ | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Quarterly | | Annually | | Biennially | |
| | | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 52 | 96% | 2 | 4% | 47 | 92% | 2 | 4% |

¹One state that required a progress report did not report frequency of submission.

Source: Item 26, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 37. Estimated Percentage of LEAs That Submitted Specific Information in Progress Reports

| Information in Progress Reports | Average Estimated Percentage | State Median | n |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|----|
| Records of expenditures | 94% | 100% | 51 |
| Types of services provided | 98% | 100% | 52 |
| Characteristics of individuals served directly | 82% | 100% | 48 |
| Numbers of individuals served directly | 85% | 100% | 47 |
| Evaluation results | 79% | 100% | 49 |
| Other | 27% | 0% | 32 |

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 29) and while others reported percentage of grantees (n = 22).

Source: Item 27, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 38. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1991 to June 1993 and Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

| Type of Technical Assistance | Percentage of SEAs That Provided Assistance (n = 54) | Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Direction of Change in the Need for Assistance Since 1987 (n = 54) | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | Increased | Decreased | No Change |
| Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | 98% | 87% | 13% | 0% |
| Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | 87% | 83% | 15% | 2% |
| Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | 100% | 89% | 6% | 6% |
| Assistance in developing curricula materials | 85% | 67% | 32% | 2% |
| Assistance with evaluation methods | 91% | 91% | 2% | 7% |
| Assistance in defining target groups | 72% | 74% | 13% | 13% |
| Assistance with needs assessment | 87% | 80% | 7% | 13% |
| Identification of treatment resources for youth | 63% | 67% | 20% | 13% |

Source: Item 28, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 39. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities
As a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| State-Level Change | Percentage of States (n= 54) | | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Direction of Change | | | | | | |
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation | |
| Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | 81% | 2% | 17% | 0% | 11% | 94% | |
| State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention | 56% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 22% | 91% | |
| State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention | 8% | 0% | 91% | 2% | 8% | 83% | |
| State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination | 89% | 2% | 7% | 2% | 20% | 85% | |
| Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | 48% | 9% | 37% | 6% | 19% | 79% | |
| Student knowledge of AODs | 92% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 65% | 52% | |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | 19% | 55% | 12% | 14% | 84% | 31% | |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | 27% | 37% | 8% | 28% | 54% | 54% | |
| Quality of state-level evaluation activities | 87% | 2% | 9% | 2% | 55% | 76% | |

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 40. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities at the Local Education Agency Level as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| LEA-Level Change | Percentage of States (n= 54) | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Direction of Change | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
| | More or Increase | Less or Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies | 96% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 41% | 78% |
| Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations | 98% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 33% | 83% |
| Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth | 85% | 13% | 2% | 0% | 38% | 77% |
| Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students | 89% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 32% | 82% |
| Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff | 89% | 0% | 9% | 2% | 38% | 77% |
| Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs | 96% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 33% | 83% |
| Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluation | 70% | 0% | 17% | 13% | 33% | 76% |
| Quality of LEA evaluation studies | 80% | 2% | 7% | 11% | 28% | 80% |

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 41. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Inform LEAs and IEAs/Consortia of Changes in DFSCA Legislation

| Method Used to Inform LEAs and IEAs/Consortia of Changes in DFSCA Legislation | States That Used Method (n = 54) | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Total | Percentage |
| Changes are included in the application materials | 54 | 100% |
| Letters highlighting changes are sent to all LEAs and IEAs/consortia | 48 | 89% |
| Information is provided at state or regional meetings | 51 | 94% |
| Other ¹ | 13 | 24% |

¹Other methods include: newsletters, conference calls, site visits, and regional networks.

Source: Item 30, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 42. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

| Violence Problem | Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Problem | | |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------|
| | Average Percent | State Median | Range of Percentages |
| Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds | 33% | 13% | 1-100% |
| Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds | 36% | 20% | 1-100% |
| School staff have been attacked or injured by students | 22% | 3% | 0-100% |
| Students participate in illegal gang activity | 31% | 19% | 0-100% |
| Other ¹ | 24% | 0% | 0-100% |
| | | | 18 |

¹Other violence problems include youth suicide, student possession of weapons, robbery, and vandalism.

Source: Item 31, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Note: Some states reported they did not feel comfortable estimating these numbers.

Table 43. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific State-Level Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity | States That Have Conducted Activity (n = 54) | |
|--|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities | 36 | 67% |
| State-level coordination of violence prevention activities | 43 | 80% |
| Program planning for violence prevention activities | 44 | 82% |
| Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | 33 | 61% |
| Training of state-level staff | 39 | 72% |
| Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff | 44 | 82% |
| Development of program materials | 29 | 54% |
| Allocation of state funds for violence prevention | 26 | 48% |
| Public awareness activities | 37 | 69% |
| Evaluation of violence prevention activities | 12 | 22% |

Source: Item 32, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 44. Number and Percentage of States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Specific Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

| Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity | States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Activity (n = 54) | |
|--|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities | 45 | 83% |
| Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities | 45 | 83% |
| Program planning for violence prevention activities | 47 | 87% |
| Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention | 43 | 80% |
| Training of district-level staff | 49 | 91% |
| Training and/or technical assistance for school staff | 47 | 87% |
| Development of program materials | 38 | 70% |
| Allocation of local funds for violence prevention | 32 | 59% |
| Public awareness activities | 40 | 74% |
| Evaluation of violence prevention activities | 19 | 35% |

Source: Item 33, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

State Education Agencies
State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of LEAs by Student Enrollment Range During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 + | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 + |
| Alabama | 2 | 88 | 40 | 2 | 88 | 40 |
| Alaska | 43 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 9 | 5 |
| Arizona | 119 | 69 | 30 | 122 | 70 | 30 |
| Arkansas | 218 | 91 | 12 | 218 | 90 | 11 |
| California | 502 | 328 | 237 | 486 | 336 | 242 |
| Colorado | 107 | 50 | 19 | 107 | 50 | 19 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 89 | 25 | 61 | 88 | 26 |
| Delaware | 3 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Florida | 6 | 23 | 43 | 6 | 19 | 47 |
| Georgia | 15 | 121 | 48 | 17 | 116 | 50 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Idaho | 62 | 40 | 11 | 60 | 42 | 11 |
| Illinois | 576 | 311 | 45 | 523 | 344 | 53 |
| Indiana | 44 | 209 | 44 | 43 | 208 | 46 |
| Iowa | 299 | 108 | 18 | 292 | 107 | 19 |
| Kansas | 212 | 80 | 12 | 212 | 80 | 12 |
| Kentucky | 41 | 112 | 26 | 41 | 113 | 25 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 25 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 37 |
| Maine | 149 | 76 | 3 | 149 | 76 | 3 |
| Maryland | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| Massachusetts | 143 | 180 | 34 | 141 | 182 | 34 |
| Michigan | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Minnesota | 236 | 155 | 41 | 230 | 152 | 41 |
| Mississippi | 19 | 114 | 24 | 17 | 115 | 24 |
| Missouri | 379 | 137 | 33 | 376 | 137 | 33 |
| Montana | 502 | 29 | 4 | 479 | 30 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 740 | 31 | 6 | 691 | 32 | 6 |
| Nevada | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| New Hampshire | 107 | 49 | 4 | 110 | 48 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 287 | 240 | 66 | 279 | 144 | 68 |
| New Mexico | 48 | 26 | 14 | 48 | 26 | 14 |

| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 + | 0 - 999 | 1,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 + |
| New York | 220 | 427 | 70 | 215 | 428 | 73 |
| North Carolina | 2 | 69 | 62 | 2 | 65 | 62 |
| North Dakota | 247 | 11 | 4 | 242 | 11 | 4 |
| Ohio | 118 | 425 | 68 | 115 | 428 | 68 |
| Oklahoma | 459 | 93 | 19 | 436 | 99 | 20 |
| Oregon | 187 | 68 | 23 | 186 | 69 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania | 62 | 396 | 58 | 67 | 397 | 57 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 5 |
| South Carolina | 6 | 48 | 37 | 6 | 48 | 37 |
| South Dakota | 163 | 23 | 2 | 162 | 24 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 22 | 78 | 46 | 22 | 78 | 46 |
| Texas | 595 | 327 | 133 | 586 | 331 | 136 |
| Utah | 6 | 16 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 18 |
| Vermont | 15 | 45 | 0 | 15 | 45 | 0 |
| Virginia | 12 | 76 | 47 | 11 | 76 | 48 |
| Washington | 235 | 32 | 38 | 237 | 31 | 37 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 31 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 25 |
| Wisconsin | 233 | 178 | 24 | 232 | 178 | 24 |
| Wyoming | 24 | 21 | 4 | 24 | 21 | 4 |
| Washington D.C. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| American Samoa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Republic of Palau | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 2. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private School During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Alabama | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Alaska | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Arizona | 711,899 | 36,441 | 748,340 | 732,306 | 37,033 | 769,339 |
| Arkansas | 440,682 | 18,221 | 458,903 | 443,023 | 9,948 | 452,971 |
| California | 5,107,145 | 544,817 | 5,651,962 | 5,195,777 | 554,014 | 5,749,791 |
| Colorado | 593,030 | 38,142 | 631,172 | 612,635 | 40,674 | 653,309 |
| Connecticut | 477,116 | 68,160 | 545,276 | 484,646 | 66,969 | 551,615 |
| Delaware | 102,196 | 22,812 | 125,008 | 104,321 | 23,238 | 127,559 |
| Florida | 1,978,905 | 103,383 | 2,082,288 | 1,991,581 | 119,467 | 2,111,048 |
| Georgia | 1,129,365 | 80,762 | 1,210,127 | 1,148,256 | 66,458 | 1,214,714 |
| Hawaii | 174,249 | 32,922 | 207,171 | 176,923 | 32,638 | 209,561 |
| Idaho | 232,961 | 7,575 | 240,536 | 238,072 | 7,836 | 245,908 |
| Illinois | 1,848,166 | 315,247 | 2,163,413 | 1,873,567 | 315,595 | 2,189,162 |
| Indiana | 954,245 | 100,311 | 1,054,556 | 958,424 | 100,908 | 1,059,332 |
| Iowa | 491,059 | 45,865 | 536,924 | 495,342 | 45,229 | 540,571 |
| Kansas | 430,023 | 28,447 | 458,470 | 439,929 | 29,304 | 469,233 |
| Kentucky | 634,549 | 63,165 | 697,714 | 640,892 | 62,120 | 703,012 |
| Louisiana | 773,869 | 120,508 | 894,377 | 771,149 | 121,945 | 893,094 |
| Maine | 211,589 | 12,544 | 224,133 | 211,853 | 13,175 | 225,028 |
| Maryland | 736,238 | 139,047 | 875,285 | 751,850 | 148,748 | 900,598 |
| Massachusetts | 639,766 | 89,546 | 729,312 | 647,774 | 86,964 | 734,738 |
| Michigan | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Minnesota | 764,341 | 81,869 | 846,210 | 766,647 | 80,653 | 847,300 |
| Mississippi | 501,577 | 33,154 | 534,731 | 504,229 | 33,656 | 537,885 |
| Missouri | 816,558 | 405,337 | 921,895 | 827,404 | 102,978 | 930,382 |
| Montana | 155,779 | 9,652 | 165,431 | 159,991 | 9,954 | 169,945 |
| Nebraska | 278,457 | 37,469 | 315,926 | 281,367 | 38,242 | 319,609 |
| Nevada | 211,810 | 9,817 | 221,627 | 222,846 | 9,840 | 232,686 |
| New Hampshire | 178,472 | 18,102 | 196,574 | 178,372 | 17,951 | 196,323 |
| New Jersey | 1,109,796 | 199,126 | 1,308,922 | 1,129,560 | 201,100 | 1,330,660 |
| New Mexico | 308,427 | 18,063 | 326,490 | 316,315 | 18,479 | 334,794 |

| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| New York | 2,593,015 | 469,058 | 3,062,073 | 2,637,745 | 469,357 | 3,107,102 |
| North Carolina | 1,082,587 | 53,083 | 1,135,670 | 1,106,845 | 54,372 | 1,161,217 |
| North Dakota | 117,719 | 8,990 | 126,709 | 118,094 | 9,276 | 127,370 |
| Ohio | 1,784,381 | 226,265 | 2,010,646 | 1,802,486 | 226,970 | 2,029,456 |
| Oklahoma | 588,177 | 11,557 | 599,734 | 597,213 | 12,029 | 609,242 |
| Oregon | 484,652 | 28,080 | 512,732 | 498,614 | 39,065 | 537,679 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,627,859 | 291,544 | 1,919,406 | 1,643,743 | 281,400 | 1,925,143 |
| Rhode Island | 143,043 | 24,173 | 167,215 | 144,932 | 25,757 | 170,679 |
| South Carolina | 642,355 | 43,389 | 685,744 | 646,985 | 41,528 | 688,513 |
| South Dakota | 132,394 | 15,839 | 148,233 | 135,228 | 17,436 | 152,664 |
| Tennessee | 893,272 | 74,008 | 967,280 | 906,975 | 68,995 | 975,970 |
| Texas | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Utah | 454,208 | 8,269 | 462,487 | 461,259 | 8,576 | 469,835 |
| Vermont | 100,061 | 5,966 | 106,027 | 101,498 | 6,269 | 107,767 |
| Virginia | 1,015,416 | 60,787 | 1,076,203 | 1,029,154 | 60,990 | 1,090,144 |
| Washington | 869,327 | 65,038 | 934,365 | 896,475 | 66,738 | 962,913 |
| West Virginia | 320,249 | 14,463 | 334,712 | 317,719 | 14,960 | 332,679 |
| Wisconsin | 814,671 | 145,327 | 959,998 | 829,415 | 146,807 | 976,222 |
| Wyoming | 99,734 | 2,040 | 101,774 | 100,313 | 1,710 | 102,023 |
| Washington D.C. | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| American Samoa | 11,850 | 1,782 | 13,632 | 12,392 | 2,343 | 14,735 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 642,392 | 125,418 | 767,810 | 650,830 | 117,367 | 768,197 |
| Republic of Palau | 2,653 | 791 | 3,444 | 2,696 | 767 | 3,463 |
| Virgin Islands | 22,346 | 6,964 | 29,310 | 22,887 | 6,765 | 29,652 |

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are under estimated.

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 6A, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number of Public and Private School Students Receiving Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| Alabama | 721,557 | 27,000 | 748,557 | 722,933 | 27,000 | 749,933 |
| Alaska | ** | ** | ** | 85,259 | 272 | 85,531 |
| Arizona | 626,471 | ** | 626,471 | 651,751 | ** | 651,751 |
| Arkansas | 440,682 | 11,343 | 452,025 | 443,023 | 9,503 | 452,526 |
| California | 5,104,144 | ** | 5,104,144 | 5,192,645 | ** | 5,192,645 |
| Colorado | 355,818 | 20,982 | 376,800 | 367,581 | 22,281 | 389,862 |
| Connecticut | 290,674 | ** | 290,674 | 359,734 | ** | 359,734 |
| Delaware | 102,196 | 18,318 | 120,514 | 104,321 | 18,589 | 122,910 |
| Florida | 1,912,631 | 55,468 | 1,968,099 | 1,958,018 | 86,050 | 2,044,068 |
| Georgia | 1,129,365 | 14,814 | 1,144,179 | 1,148,256 | 24,242 | 1,172,498 |
| Hawaii | 174,249 | ** | 174,249 | 176,923 | ** | 176,923 |
| Idaho | 232,961 | ** | 232,961 | 238,072 | ** | 238,072 |
| Illinois | 1,485,597 | 207,380 | 1,692,977 | 1,467,119 | 211,434 | 1,678,553 |
| Indiana | 954,245 | 100,311 | 1,054,556 | 958,424 | 100,908 | 1,059,332 |
| Iowa | 488,511 | 45,759 | 534,270 | 494,057 | 45,229 | 539,286 |
| Kansas | 424,844 | 28,203 | 453,047 | 434,750 | 28,203 | 462,953 |
| Kentucky | 634,549 | 51,181 | 685,730 | 640,892 | 46,785 | 687,677 |
| Louisiana | 773,869 | 120,508 | 894,377 | 771,149 | 121,945 | 893,094 |
| Maine | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Maryland | 736,238 | ** | 736,238 | 751,850 | ** | 751,850 |
| Massachusetts | 531,039 | 63,915 | 594,954 | 542,330 | 61,924 | 604,254 |
| Michigan | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Minnesota | 564,670 | 42,686 | 607,356 | 568,776 | 43,481 | 612,257 |
| Mississippi | 501,577 | 11,523 | 513,100 | 504,229 | 12,898 | 517,127 |
| Missouri | 816,558 | 105,337 | 921,895 | 827,404 | 102,978 | 930,382 |
| Montana | 149,005 | ** | 149,005 | 155,191 | ** | 155,191 |
| Nebraska | 275,647 | 36,090 | 311,737 | 280,271 | 36,665 | 316,936 |
| Nevada | 211,810 | 2,454 | 214,264 | 222,846 | 2,460 | 225,306 |
| New Hampshire | 106,269 | 9,051 | 115,320 | 123,594 | 8,975 | 132,569 |
| New Jersey | 905,103 | 142,980 | 1,048,083 | 915,991 | 146,142 | 1,062,133 |
| New Mexico | 280,808 | 10,979 | 291,787 | 302,425 | 14,072 | 316,497 |

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| State | 1991 - 92 | | | 1992 - 93 | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| New York | 2,486,940 | 107,260 | 2,594,200 | 2,528,668 | 153,328 | 2,681,996 |
| North Carolina | 1,082,587 | ** | 1,082,587 | 1,106,845 | ** | 1,106,845 |
| North Dakota | 115,741 | 8,623 | 124,364 | 116,613 | 8,791 | 125,404 |
| Ohio | ** | ** | ** | 1,138,556 | 196,269 | 1,634,825 |
| Oklahoma | 588,177 | 11,557 | 599,734 | 597,213 | 12,029 | 609,242 |
| Oregon | 323,570 | 8,321 | 331,891 | 332,846 | 9,165 | 342,011 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,255,876 | 204,075 | 1,459,951 | 1,210,304 | 200,559 | 1,410,863 |
| Rhode Island | 139,452 | 21,592 | 161,044 | 142,410 | 19,692 | 162,102 |
| South Carolina | 642,355 | 4,338 | 646,693 | 646,985 | 4,150 | 651,135 |
| South Dakota | 131,769 | 7,634 | 139,403 | 134,841 | 7,357 | 142,198 |
| Tennessee | 893,272 | 74,008 | 967,280 | 906,975 | 68,995 | 975,970 |
| Texas | 3,260,727 | ** | 3,260,727 | 3,319,912 | 79,851 | 3,399,763 |
| Utah | 454,218 | ** | 454,218 | 461,259 | ** | 461,259 |
| Vermont | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Virginia | 872,995 | 20,607 | 893,602 | 892,723 | 28,691 | 921,414 |
| Washington | 865,653 | 62,030 | 927,683 | 891,400 | 61,092 | 952,492 |
| West Virginia | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Wisconsin | 724,685 | 63,567 | 788,252 | 760,328 | 109,075 | 869,403 |
| Wyoming | 80,000 | 420 | 80,420 | 90,000 | 480 | 90,480 |
| Washington D.C. | 41,217 | ** | 41,217 | 60,317 | 718 | 61,035 |
| American Samoa | 11,850 | ** | 11,850 | 12,392 | ** | 12,392 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 172,685 | 48,497 | 221,182 | 163,246 | 44,702 | 207,948 |
| Republic of Palau | 1,726 | 223 | 1,949 | 1,909 | 233 | 2,142 |
| Virgin Islands | 22,346 | 3,929 | 26,275 | 22,887 | 3,661 | 26,548 |

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are under estimated.

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 6B, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 4. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1991-92,
by State

| State | Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | |
| Alabama | 184,238 | 0 | 11,431 | 262,651 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468,320 | 179,775 |
| Alaska | 75,456 | 2,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 99,456 | 0 |
| Arizona | 190,000 | 0 | 35,000 | 142,052 | 36,844 | 0 | 29,000 | 0 | 432,896 | 417,693 |
| Arkansas | 138,934 | 0 | 4,000 | 63,428 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 206,362 | 28,353 |
| California | 1,369,465 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1,369,465 | 0 |
| Colorado | 162,087 | 35,500 | 5,000 | 14,863 | 0 | 8,550 | 5,000 | 22,290 | 253,290 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 80,400 | 0 | 0 | 99,599 | 0 | 33,397 | 10,000 | 0 | 223,396 | 0 |
| Delaware | 32,117 | 0 | 30,000 | 20,900 | 3,472 | 0 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 99,489 | 27,849 |
| Florida | 181,617 | 104,600 | 0 | 440,252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106,637 | 833,106 | 0 |
| Georgia | 201,180 | 320,000 | 6,768 | 10,975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 538,923 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 9,551 | 1,068 | 4,300 | 14,185 | 2,606 | 0 | 51,750 | 3,999 | 87,459 | 0 |
| Idaho | 59,750 | 0 | 11,000 | 18,739 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 99,489 | 0 |
| Illinois | 236,600 | 673,000 | 6,500 | 110,000 | 9,000 | 7,950 | 500 | 0 | 1,043,550 | 155,917 |
| Indiana | 78,900 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 343,453 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 447,353 | 0 |
| Iowa | 97,000 | 48,100 | 21,000 | 15,000 | 4,000 | 2,300 | 35,500 | 12,500 | 235,400 | 16,974 |
| Kansas | 75,400 | 0 | 2,600 | 229,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307,000 | 197,272 |
| Kentucky | 150,325 | 65,023 | 0 | 52,801 | 30,400 | 0 | 2,100 | 0 | 300,649 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 382,245 | 0 | 11,000 | 316,245 | 0 | 0 | 55,000 | 0 | 764,490 | 0 |
| Maine | 24,872 | 0 | 1,477 | 73,140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99,489 | 0 |

| State | Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | | |
| Maryland | 178,220 | 25,000 | 17,000 | 81,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 311,220 | ** | |
| Massachusetts | 360,578 | 98,670 | 0 | 221,522 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 680,770 | 0 | |
| Michigan | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Minnesota | 266,096 | 0 | 0 | 70,364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 336,460 | 0 | |
| Mississippi | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 157,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237,000 | 800 | |
| Missouri | 120,000 | 0 | 0 | 21,576 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 | 188,833 | 390,409 | 390,409 | |
| Montana | 51,126 | 35,000 | 10,000 | 5,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 22,863 | 134,489 | 35,000 | |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 640 | 6,900 | 1,087 | 1,490 | 530 | 0 | 10,647 | 0 | |
| Nevada | 80,248 | 0 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 98,248 | 0 | |
| New Hampshire | 106,360 | 94,227 | 2,042 | 41,381 | 0 | 3,134 | 0 | 0 | 247,144 | 147,605 | |
| New Jersey | 269,353 | 0 | 75,000 | 196,250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540,603 | 0 | |
| New Mexico | 90,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 240,000 | 35,000 | |
| New York | 639,463 | 63,544 | 113,000 | 753,400 | 0 | 0 | 60,000 | 164,047 | 1,793,454 | 515,244 | |
| North Carolina | 495,083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 495,083 | 0 | |
| North Dakota | 48,393 | 0 | 0 | 48,858 | 0 | 0 | 9,907 | 13,497 | 120,655 | 75,257 | |
| Ohio | 220,000 | 52,000 | 108,000 | 429,383 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 854,383 | 0 | |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 31,312 | 0 | 21,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52,712 | 21,400 | |
| Oregon | 165,797 | 0 | 0 | 11,889 | 0 | 32,500 | 0 | 679 | 210,865 | 679 | |
| Pennsylvania | 305,027 | 0 | 24,733 | 413,523 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 743,283 | 50,000 | |
| Rhode Island | 34,317 | 10,000 | 13,253 | 17,659 | 1,000 | 7,928 | 0 | 0 | 84,157 | 8,597 | |
| South Carolina | 195,178 | 0 | 18,000 | 36,000 | 20,000 | 14,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 308,178 | 68,400 | |

| State | Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | |
| South Dakota | 45,071 | 0 | 0 | 54,418 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99,489 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 53,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 168,999 | 70,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 311,999 | 311,999 |
| Texas | 411,589 | 700,000 | 50,000 | 125,000 | 25,000 | 76,822 | 70,000 | 0 | 1,458,411 | 0 |
| Utah | 72,921 | 8,032 | 311 | 37,819 | 19,000 | 3,500 | 46,368 | 3,970 | 191,921 | 29,361 |
| Vermont | 55,000 | 0 | 7,750 | 27,366 | 14,000 | 0 | 5,000 | 13,190 | 122,306 | 22,818 |
| Virginia | 75,600 | 0 | 15,000 | 125,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221,251 | 436,851 | ** |
| Washington | 249,002 | 0 | 0 | 71,518 | 0 | 0 | 54,495 | 0 | 375,015 | 141,556 |
| West Virginia | 74,112 | 27,726 | 8,120 | 6,026 | 0 | 21,433 | 0 | 0 | 137,417 | 133,251 |
| Wisconsin | 250,369 | 0 | 0 | 31,456 | 33,071 | 6,505 | 0 | 2,434 | 323,835 | 109,071 |
| Wyoming | 30,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 4,012 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 | 98,012 | 0 |
| Washington D.C. | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| American Samoa | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 0 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 140,000 | 0 | 47,815 | 105,000 | 40,000 | 0 | 11,000 | 0 | 343,815 | 0 |
| Republic of Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 22,778 | 20,000 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 155,778 | 0 |

¹Amount of carry over funds included in the reported SEA 10 percent set-aside funds designated for specific activities during 1991-92.

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for State Education Agencies

Table 5. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1992-93,
by State

| State | Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | | |
| Alabama | 162,687 | 0 | 0 | 155,093 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 327,780 | 35,481 | |
| Alaska | 77,889 | 2,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 99,389 | 0 | |
| Arizona | 195,000 | 0 | 26,000 | 259,973 | 44,790 | 0 | 31,052 | 0 | 556,815 | 266,230 | |
| Arkansas | 129,913 | 0 | 5,000 | 35,535 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170,448 | 60,261 | |
| California | 1,399,760 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1,399,760 | 0 | |
| Colorado | 158,868 | 38,346 | 6,000 | 16,460 | 0 | 7,550 | 5,496 | 23,437 | 256,157 | 0 | |
| Connecticut | 118,682 | 0 | 0 | 48,736 | 0 | 52,054 | 0 | 0 | 219,472 | 0 | |
| Delaware | 22,752 | 0 | 43,000 | 16,800 | 3,537 | 0 | 10,000 | 3,400 | 99,489 | 21,752 | |
| Florida | 178,108 | 112,033 | 0 | 422,291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 136,712 | 849,144 | 0 | |
| Georgia | 178,278 | 320,000 | 5,381 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 518,659 | 0 | |
| Hawaii | 17,146 | 9,123 | 3,531 | 11,819 | 475 | 780 | 28,600 | 7,564 | 79,038 | 0 | |
| Idaho | 62,237 | 0 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 5,821 | 0 | 13,431 | 99,489 | 0 | |
| Illinois | 265,300 | 453,407 | 7,350 | 122,750 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 0 | 864,307 | 0 | |
| Indiana | 32,000 | 40,000 | 13,500 | 359,699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445,199 | 0 | |
| Iowa | 121,000 | 5,900 | 13,100 | 10,800 | 2,400 | 3,200 | 31,000 | 19,500 | 206,900 | 900 | |
| Kansas | 80,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 243,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 326,000 | 196,113 | |
| Kentucky | 145,552 | 45,000 | 74,351 | 8,063 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | 21,039 | 296,105 | 0 | |
| Louisiana | 375,854 | 0 | 5,000 | 305,854 | 0 | 0 | 65,000 | 0 | 751,708 | 0 | |
| Maine | 24,872 | 0 | 1,000 | 73,617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99,489 | 0 | |
| Maryland | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | |

| State | Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | | |
| Massachusetts | 271,578 | 300,000 | 0 | 96,058 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 667,636 | 37,318 | |
| Michigan | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Minnesota | 249,692 | 0 | 0 | 79,788 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 349,480 | 0 | |
| Mississippi | 159,000 | 0 | 0 | 72,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231,000 | 170 | |
| Missouri | 156,036 | 0 | 0 | 30,764 | 0 | 0 | 112,680 | 134,570 | 434,050 | 393,166 | |
| Montana | 51,126 | 35,000 | 10,000 | 5,500 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 22,863 | 134,489 | 35,000 | |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,872 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,872 | 0 | |
| Nevada | 78,728 | 0 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 0 | 97,228 | 0 | |
| New Hampshire | 96,942 | 68,876 | 5,049 | 9,488 | 0 | 4,422 | 0 | 0 | 184,777 | 85,287 | |
| New Jersey | 351,431 | 0 | 0 | 182,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 533,431 | 0 | |
| New Mexico | 90,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 110,000 | 0 | 35,000 | 0 | 0 | 260,000 | 30,000 | |
| New York | 705,971 | 61,659 | 69,800 | 795,727 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 199,017 | 1,932,174 | 337,374 | |
| North Carolina | 483,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 483,048 | 0 | |
| North Dakota | 47,500 | 0 | 0 | 55,567 | 0 | 0 | 20,492 | 17,762 | 141,321 | 76,827 | |
| Ohio | 272,000 | 6,100 | 90,000 | 407,183 | 28,000 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 848,283 | 0 | |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 19,683 | 0 | 1,241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,924 | 1,241 | |
| Oregon | 111,031 | 13,055 | 0 | 4,886 | 0 | 45,000 | 0 | 46,123 | 220,095 | 46,123 | |
| Pennsylvania | 166,535 | 0 | 0 | 645,069 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 820,604 | 37,836 | |
| Rhode Island | 34,263 | 18,017 | 528 | 16,872 | 0 | 7,936 | 0 | 0 | 77,616 | 3,344 | |
| South Carolina | 205,900 | 0 | 8,000 | 22,000 | 14,000 | 8,900 | 15,000 | 0 | 273,800 | 52,951 | |
| South Dakota | 40,000 | 0 | 0 | 59,489 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99,489 | 0 | |
| Tennessee | 78,100 | 0 | 0 | 193,783 | 70,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 371,883 | 296,194 | |

| State | Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity | | | | | | | | | Carryover Funds¹ |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | State-Level Administration | Supplemental LEA Grants | Instructional Material | Training and Technical Assistance | Public Awareness | Coordination | Needs Assessment and Evaluation | Other | Total | |
| Texas | 404,090 | 700,000 | 50,000 | 125,822 | 25,000 | 76,000 | 70,000 | 0 | 1,450,912 | 0 |
| Utah | 145,030 | 46,797 | 4,673 | 3,850 | 14,650 | 4,703 | 0 | 3,562 | 223,265 | 29,403 |
| Vermont | 52,200 | 0 | 2,000 | 37,342 | 10,012 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 109,054 | 9,566 |
| Virginia | 89,000 | 0 | 26,000 | 204,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 137,000 | 476,000 | ** |
| Washington | 343,778 | 0 | 0 | 76,203 | 0 | 0 | 113,244 | 0 | 533,225 | 181,122 |
| West Virginia | 70,933 | 29,269 | 7,500 | 8,895 | 0 | 16,032 | 1,800 | 0 | 134,429 | 148,224 |
| Wisconsin | 258,622 | 0 | 0 | 41,436 | 50,900 | 15,500 | 0 | 24,400 | 390,858 | 129,736 |
| Wyoming | 30,235 | 0 | 10,000 | 4,012 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 20,000 | 24,000 | 98,247 | 0 |
| Washington D.C. | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| American Samoa | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 0 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 145,100 | 0 | 50,000 | 123,000 | 30,800 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 358,900 | 0 |
| Republic of Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 19,122 | 30,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 150,122 | 0 |

¹Amount of carry over funds included in the reported SEA 10 percent set-aside funds designated for specific activities during 1992-93.

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs,

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Appendix E

Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Governors' DFSCA Programs

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Services | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Individuals Served | | | | | Individuals Served | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Direct | 3,392,511 | 70,677 | 30,692 | 185-398,055 | 48 | 5,375,516 | 105,402 | 37,760 | 224-735,220 | 51 |
| Indirect | 8,191,692 | 240,932 | 47,221 | 0-1,992,850 | 34 | 17,036,539 | 486,758 | 42,000 | 0-8,647,173 | 35 |

Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 2. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Racial/Ethnic Group

| Racial/Ethnic Group | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|--|------------|
| | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 37 states) | | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 38 states) | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 73,070 | 4% | 75,942 | 3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 40,816 | 2% | 59,693 | 2% |
| Black, not of Hispanic origin | 412,446 | 21% | 599,009 | 22% |
| Hispanic | 216,085 | 11% | 349,471 | 13% |
| White, not of Hispanic origin | 1,196,784 | 62% | 1,641,568 | 60% |
| Total | 1,939,201 | 100% | 2,725,683 | 100% |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 2, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 3. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93,
by Age Group

| Age Group | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------|--------------|--------------|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 38 states) | | | | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 40 states) | | | |
| | Number | Percentage | State Median | State Range | Number | Percentage | State Median | State Range |
| Aged 0-4 | 18,398 | 1% | 31 | 0 - 3,378 | 123,677 | 4% | 165 | 0 - 94,285 |
| Aged 5-9 | 358,506 | 15% | 1,464 | 0 - 76,146 | 528,224 | 15% | 3,337 | 0 - 120,647 |
| Aged 10-12 | 470,762 | 20% | 3,362 | 0 - 72,974 | 605,269 | 18% | 4,683 | 0 - 85,166 |
| Aged 13-15 | 550,180 | 24% | 2,054 | 25 - 104,720 | 715,553 | 21% | 4,654 | 30 - 105,400 |
| Aged 16-18 | 484,905 | 21% | 3,627 | 50 - 86,240 | 566,427 | 17% | 3,114 | 0 - 86,800 |
| Aged 19 and older | 454,629 | 19% | 2,545 | 0 - 182,765 | 866,413 | 25% | 3,388 | 0 - 263,627 |
| Total | 2,337,380 | 100% | | | 3,405,563 | 100% | | |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 3, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 4. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by High Risk Group

| High Risk Group | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|----|--|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Individuals Who Received Direct Services | | | | Individuals Who Received Direct Services | | | |
| | Number | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Median | State Range | n |
| School dropouts | 55,380 | 282 | 0 - 16,901 | 35 | 71,739 | 288 | 0 - 29,183 | 37 |
| Experiencing academic failure | 134,735 | 947 | 0 - 51,196 | 36 | 187,666 | 1,344 | 0 - 58,366 | 38 |
| Economically disadvantaged children | 635,221 | 3,479 | 0 - 172,512 | 36 | 771,516 | 4,382 | 0 - 270,203 | 38 |
| Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse | 175,742 | 345 | 0 - 87,105 | 35 | 220,019 | 542 | 0 - 144,436 | 37 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 55,892 | 100 | 0 - 40,735 | 36 | 108,313 | 161 | 0 - 75,727 | 39 |
| Experienced chronic pain due to injury | 3,367 | 10 | 0 - 1,604 | 31 | 10,625 | 16 | 0 - 7,125 | 33 |
| Children of alcoholics/substance abusers | 192,299 | 953 | 0 - 87,105 | 35 | 282,205 | 1,034 | 0 - 144,436 | 38 |
| Pregnant | 126,775 | 90 | 0 - 113,324 | 34 | 210,875 | 101 | 0 - 186,549 | 36 |
| Have committed a violent/delinquent act | 66,571 | 530 | 0 - 40,735 | 33 | 134,965 | 612 | 0 - 75,727 | 36 |
| Experienced mental health problems | 143,168 | 390 | 0 - 113,324 | 33 | 232,104 | 484 | 0 - 186,549 | 35 |
| Have attempted suicide | 117,329 | 50 | 0 - 113,324 | 33 | 200,395 | 52 | 0 - 186,549 | 35 |

Note: Individuals may be represented in more than one category of high risk youth and therefore totals for this item will not be equal to totals for related items.

Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 5. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Target Population

| Population | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | |
|---|---|------------|---|------------|
| | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 29 states) | | Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 30 states) | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| School-aged youth attending public schools | 779,833 | 55% | 940,118 | 53% |
| School-aged youth attending private schools | 39,240 | 3% | 40,654 | 2% |
| School-aged youth, not in school | 39,194 | 3% | 133,742 | 8% |
| Parents | 178,913 | 13% | 199,848 | 11% |
| Law enforcement officials | 17,179 | 1% | 15,024 | 1% |
| Community-based health professionals | 12,675 | 1% | 17,831 | 1% |
| Other community members | 300,744 | 21% | 373,044 | 21% |
| Teachers and other school personnel | 33,066 | 2% | 32,702 | 2% |
| Counselors | 7,546 | 1% | 8,986 | 1% |
| Total | 1,408,390 | 100% | 1,761,949 | 100% |

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.

Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 6. Number and Amount of High Risk Youth Awards for 1991-92 and 1992-93

| 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| High Risk Youth Awards (n = 52 states) | | | High Risk Youth Awards (n= 50 states) | | |
| | Number | Amount | | Number | Amount |
| Total | 1401 | \$52,483,289 | Total | 1315 | \$51,732,301 |
| State average | 27 | \$1,009,294 | State average | 26 | \$1,034,646 |
| State range | 0 - 105 | \$0 - 6,395,000 | State range | 1 - 109 | \$35,733 - 5,105,000 |

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 7. Number and Amount of Other Discretionary Awards for 1991-92 and 1992-93

| 1991-92 | | | 1992-93 | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|---|---------|----------------------|
| Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states) | | | Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states) | | |
| | Number | Amount | | Number | Amount |
| Total | 1032 | \$31,751,360 | Total | 968 | \$30,172,226 |
| State average | 20 | \$610,603 | State average | 19 | \$603,444 |
| State range | 0 - 122 | \$0 - 3,207,865 | State range | 1 - 116 | \$35,733 - 3,888,000 |

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 8. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth Groups During 1991-1993

| Statutorily Defined High Risk Group Given Top Priority | States That Set Funding Priority (n = 19) | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| | Number | Percentage ¹ |
| School dropouts | 6 | 32% |
| Experiencing academic failure | 4 | 21% |
| Economically disadvantaged children | 8 | 42% |
| Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | 2 | 11% |
| Juveniles in detention centers | 8 | 42% |
| Experienced chronic pain due to injury | 1 | 5% |
| Children of alcoholics/substance abusers | 4 | 21% |
| Pregnant | 3 | 16% |
| Have committed a violent/delinquent act | 7 | 37% |
| Experience mental health problems | 2 | 11% |
| Have attempted suicide | 2 | 11% |
| Other | 3 | 16% |

¹Percentage calculated based on the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities among statutorily defined risk youth groups.
Source: Item 7, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs.

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Table 9. Number and Percentage of States That Set Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Groups and Their Method of Establishing Priorities

| States That Established Priorities Among HRY Groups (n = 54) | | Percentage of States That Used Specific Method to Establish Priorities ¹ (n = 19) | | |
|--|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| Number | Percentage | Needs Assessment | Local Initiative | Other ² |
| 19 | 35% | 58% | 58% | 58% |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that set priorities.

²Other methods included interagency agreements and legislative directives.

Source: Item 8, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 10. Number of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities in Two Specific Categories and Percentage That Actually Spent Funds in Accordance With Those Priorities

| Category of State-Level Priorities | Governors' Program That Set State-Level Priorities (n = 54) | | Percentage of States That Actually Spent Funds In Accordance With State-Level Priorities' (n = 19) |
|--|--|------------|--|
| | Number | Percentage | |
| Specific Group(s) of Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth | 19 | 35% | 100% |
| Specific Types of Services | 19 | 35% | 100% |

'Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that set state-level priorities.

Source: Items 7, 9, 10 and 11, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governor's DFSCA Programs

Table 11. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State-Level Funding Priorities for Specific Services/Populations During 1991-93

| Service/Population | States That Set Funding Priority (n = 19) | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| | Number | Percentage ¹ |
| Community mobilization | 7 | 37% |
| Referral for assistance | 4 | 21% |
| School-linked programs | 4 | 21% |
| Parent support/involvement | 3 | 16% |
| Innovative programs | 2 | 11% |
| Vocational/job training programs | 2 | 11% |
| Juvenile offenders | 2 | 11% |
| Preschool initiatives | 2 | 11% |
| Programs with linkages among two or more service providers | 2 | 11% |

¹Percentage calculated on the basis of the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities for specific services/populations.

Source: Item 10, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governor's DFSCA Programs

Note: States may have set more than one state-level funding priority for services/populations.

Table 12. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Duration of Award

| 7/91 - 6/93 | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| Duration of Award | Percentage of High Risk Youth Awards (n = 52 states) | | | Percentage of Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states) | | |
| | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range |
| Less than 9 months | 6% | 0% | 0 - 100% | 5% | 0% | 0 - 100% |
| 9 - <12 months | 28% | 0% | 0 - 100% | 35% | 2% | 0 - 100% |
| 12 - <18 month | 55% | 78% | 0 - 100% | 51% | 60% | 0 - 100% |
| 18 - <27 months | 11% | 0% | 0 - 100% | 9% | 0% | 0 - 100% |

Source: Item 12, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 13. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award

| Size of Award | High Risk Youth Awards (n = 51) | | | Other Discretionary Awards (n = 51) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range | Average Percentage | State Median | State Range |
| Less than \$5,000 | 9% | 0% | 0 - 96% | 16% | 1% | 0 - 100% |
| \$5,000 - \$24,999 | 35% | 29% | 0 - 100% | 35% | 33% | 0 - 96% |
| \$25,000 - \$49,999 | 32% | 25% | 0 - 100% | 27% | 16% | 0 - 100% |
| More than \$50,000 | 24% | 7% | 0 - 100% | 23% | 8% | 0 - 100% |

Source: Item 13, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 14. Number of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1991-92 and 1992-93

| Service Delivery Context | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 51 states) | | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 53 states) | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Elementary/secondary schools | 990 | 45% | 1,096 | 47% |
| Post-secondary setting | 91 | 4% | 90 | 4% |
| Non-school setting (e.g., Headstart, other preschools, community centers, etc.) | 1,066 | 48% | 1,085 | 46% |
| Other | 64 | 3% | 65 | 3% |
| Total | 2,211 | 100% | 2,336 | 100% |

Source: Item 14, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 15. Number and Percentage of States That Required Grantees to Submit Progress Reports During 1991-93, by Frequency of Report Submission

| Frequency of Report Submission | States That Required Progress Report (n = 54) | |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Monthly | 8 | 15% |
| Quarterly | 26 | 48% |
| Semi-annually | 6 | 11% |
| Annually | 10 | 19% |
| Biennially | 6 | 11% |
| Not Reported | 4 | 7% |
| Progress report not required | 3 | 6% |

Note: States may have used one or more of these reporting schedules.
Source: Item 15, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 16. For Those Grantees That Submitted Progress Reports, Estimated Percentages That Included Specific Types of Information

| Type of Information in Progress Reports | Percentage of States That Estimated Specific Proportion of Grantees Included Type of Information ¹ (n = 50) | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | None of the Grantees | 1 - 49% of Grantees | 50 - 99% of Grantees | All Grantees |
| Records of expenditures | 10% | 0% | 14% | 82% |
| Types of services provided | 0% | 0% | 23% | 78% |
| Characteristics of individuals served directly | 12% | 16% | 40% | 32% |
| Numbers of individuals served directly | 4% | 2% | 46% | 48% |
| Evaluation results | 6% | 26% | 44% | 24% |
| Other | 92% | 0% | 2% | 6% |

¹Percentages calculated on basis of the 50 states that required progress reports from grantees and estimated the percentage of grantees that included specific types of information.

Source: Item 16, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 17. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1991-1993, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

| Type of Technical Assistance | Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance (n = 54 states) | Percentage of States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1987 (n = 53 states) ¹ | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|-------------------|
| | | Increased Need | Decreased Need | No Change in Need |
| Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training | 82% | 72% | 23% | 6% |
| Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training | 85% | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches | 94% | 85% | 13% | 2% |
| Assistance in developing curricula materials | 50% | 43% | 32% | 25% |
| Assistance with evaluation methods | 83% | 89% | 8% | 4% |
| Assistance in defining target groups | 74% | 66% | 25% | 9% |
| Assistance with needs assessment | 74% | 81% | 13% | 6% |
| Identification of treatment resources for youth | 63% | 60% | 23% | 17% |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the 53 states that reported direction of change.

Source: Item 17, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 18. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Individuals, Groups, or Agencies Actively Participated in Critical Activities Related to the Governor's Program

| Critical Activity | Percentage of States That Reported Individual, Group, or Agency Participated in Activity (n = 53 states) | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Governor | Chief State School Officer | State Advisory Group for DFSCA | State Alcohol/Drug Agency | Other Major Participant | None of These |
| Approved State's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education | 94% | 77% | 26% | 51% | 15% | 0% |
| Recommended Governor's program policy and strategy | 43% | 37% | 49% | 62% | 30% | 6% |
| Reviewed applications for Governor's funds | 47% | 40% | 39% | 70% | 47% | 4% |
| Arranged the coordination of the Governor's program with other agencies/groups | 32% | 40% | 49% | 70% | 40% | 4% |
| Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc. | 58% | 36% | 36% | 60% | 49% | 8% |
| Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.) | 28% | 21% | 28% | 53% | 36% | 21% |
| Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local) | 19% | 11% | 13% | 47% | 32% | 26% |
| Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding | 11% | 9% | 13% | 26% | 30% | 38% |
| Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings | 21% | 45% | 34% | 70% | 42% | 6% |

Source: Item 18, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 19. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Administration Offices That Interacted with Specific State Officials or Agencies Regarding DFSCA, by Purpose of Interaction

| State Official or Agency | Purpose of Interaction (n = 52) | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Expand Resources for Education/Prevention | Improve Staff Competency | Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors | Evaluate Program Impact | Improve Public Awareness | No DFSCA Related Interaction | Did Not Apply or Don't Know |
| State Education Agency | 92% | 52% | 63% | 44% | 71% | 0% | 2% |
| Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency | 77% | 52% | 69% | 54% | 69% | 0% | 6% |
| Governor or governor's office | 67% | 25% | 38% | 25% | 75% | 4% | 4% |
| Key legislators or legislative committee | 42% | 2% | 19% | 12% | 38% | 15% | 15% |
| Health and/or Mental Health Agency | 65% | 40% | 56% | 25% | 60% | 6% | 8% |
| Judicial Agency | 25% | 13% | 35% | 8% | 25% | 29% | 21% |
| Law enforcement agency | 71% | 33% | 46% | 21% | 56% | 8% | 8% |
| Higher Education Authority | 46% | 21% | 27% | 17% | 27% | 23% | 19% |
| Department of Community Development | 19% | 10% | 8% | 8% | 21% | 35% | 27% |
| Department of Social Services | 48% | 38% | 31% | 12% | 33% | 15% | 15% |
| Alcohol Beverage Control Agency | 23% | 8% | 10% | 8% | 27% | 37% | 17% |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | 29% | 4% | 23% | 2% | 33% | 33% | 15% |
| Other State Agencies or Officials | 19% | 13% | 19% | 10% | 21% | 0% | 12% |

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 20. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During 1991-92

| Type of Service | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Training | 523 | 11 | 5 | 0 - 64 | 46 | 393 | 9 | 5 | 0 - 97 | 46 |
| Direct services to youth in school | 756 | 17 | 8 | 0 - 89 | 45 | 520 | 12 | 4 | 0 - 92 | 45 |
| Direct services to out of school youth | 483 | 11 | 9 | 0 - 39 | 45 | 285 | 6 | 1 | 0 - 73 | 45 |
| Direct services to parents | 541 | 12 | 6 | 0 - 67 | 45 | 324 | 7 | 4 | 0 - 61 | 45 |
| Prevalence surveys | 70 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 14 | 44 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 15 | 46 |
| Media activities | 229 | 5 | 0 | 0 - 43 | 45 | 228 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 43 | 47 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 296 | 7 | 1 | 0 - 64 | 44 | 208 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 45 | 45 |
| Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations | 688 | 15 | 7 | 0 - 64 | 46 | 609 | 13 | 4 | 0 - 97 | 46 |

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.

Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 21. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During 1992-93

| Type of Service | 7/1/92- 6/30/93 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Training | 502 | 11 | 5 | 0 - 64 | 46 | 373 | 8 | 5 | 0 - 88 | 47 |
| Direct services to youth in school | 814 | 17 | 10 | 0 - 82 | 48 | 610 | 13 | 6 | 0 - 104 | 48 |
| Direct services to out of school youth | 531 | 11 | 9 | 0 - 49 | 47 | 347 | 7 | 2 | 0 - 77 | 47 |
| Direct services to parents | 505 | 11 | 6 | 0 - 64 | 47 | 368 | 8 | 5 | 0 - 42 | 46 |
| Prevalence surveys | 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 12 | 45 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 8 | 46 |
| Media activities | 222 | 5 | 0 | 0 - 49 | 47 | 277 | 6 | 1 | 0 - 60 | 48 |
| Curriculum development or acquisition | 312 | 7 | 1 | 0 - 64 | 45 | 188 | 4 | 1 | 0 - 42 | 47 |
| Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations | 747 | 16 | 9 | 0 - 64 | 48 | 642 | 13 | 4 | 0 - 89 | 50 |

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.

Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 22. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1991-92

| Target Population | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|--|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Students at high risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dropouts | 412 | 10 | 5 | 0 - 45 | 41 | | 98 | 2 | 1 | 0 - 16 | 40 |
| Students experiencing academic failure | 714 | 17 | 11 | 0 - 65 | 41 | | 258 | 6 | 3 | 0 - 59 | 40 |
| Economically disadvantaged students | 696 | 18 | 14 | 0 - 75 | 39 | | 321 | 8 | 3 | 0 - 110 | 39 |
| Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers | 657 | 16 | 10 | 0 - 70 | 40 | | 301 | 8 | 1 | 0 - 157 | 39 |
| Pregnant students | 346 | 9 | 4 | 0 - 60 | 40 | | 55 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 7 | 39 |
| Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | 479 | 12 | 10 | 0 - 60 | 39 | | 173 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 65 | 38 |
| Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts | 447 | 11 | 7 | 0 - 60 | 39 | | 120 | 3 | 1 | 0 - 26 | 39 |
| Students who have experienced mental health problems | 460 | 12 | 6 | 0 - 60 | 39 | | 120 | 3 | 1 | 0 - 26 | 38 |
| Children or youth who have attempted suicide | 304 | 8 | 4 | 0 - 60 | 39 | | 72 | 2 | 1 | 0 - 26 | 38 |
| Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury | 189 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 60 | 36 | | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 10 | 37 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 228 | 6 | 2 | 0 - 60 | 40 | | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 12 | 40 |

Table 22. (continued)
Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1991-92

| Target Population | 7/1/91 - 6/30/92 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|--|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | |
| Students in general | 561 | 13 | 2 | 0 - 98 | 43 | 817 | 19 | 5 | 0 - 233 | 43 | |
| Latchkey children | 156 | 4 | 0 | 0 - 49 | 37 | 69 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 15 | 37 | |
| Student athletes | 91 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 38 | 37 | 169 | 5 | 0 | 0 - 63 | 37 | |
| Homeless and/or runaway youth | 150 | 4 | 1 | 0 - 60 | 39 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 15 | 40 | |
| Parents | 459 | 10 | 6 | 0 - 61 | 44 | 394 | 9 | 5 | 0 - 61 | 44 | |
| Teachers and other school staff | 339 | 8 | 1 | 0 - 64 | 43 | 378 | 9 | 3 | 0 - 85 | 43 | |
| Community groups/organizations | 591 | 14 | 3 | 0 - 95 | 42 | 379 | 9 | 4 | 0 - 84 | 42 | |
| Law enforcement agencies | 329 | 8 | 1 | 0 - 61 | 42 | 285 | 7 | 2 | 0 - 84 | 43 | |

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.

Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 23. Number of Award Recipients in Each of the Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1992-93

| Target Populations | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Students at high risk for alcohol and other drug use (as defined in DFSCA): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dropouts | 448 | 11 | 7 | 0 - 50 | 42 | 80 | 2 | 1 | 0 - 12 | 42 |
| Students experiencing academic failure | 719 | 17 | 10 | 0 - 68 | 42 | 255 | 6 | 2 | 0 - 58 | 42 |
| Economically disadvantaged students | 794 | 19 | 14 | 1 - 89 | 41 | 328 | 8 | 3 | 0 - 59 | 42 |
| Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers | 643 | 16 | 9 | 0 - 73 | 41 | 196 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 53 | 41 |
| Pregnant students | 318 | 8 | 5 | 0 - 49 | 41 | 55 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 8 | 41 |
| Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse | 466 | 12 | 9 | 0 - 49 | 40 | 142 | 4 | 1 | 0 - 26 | 40 |
| Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts | 436 | 11 | 7 | 0 - 55 | 41 | 127 | 3 | 1 | 0 - 26 | 41 |
| Students who have experienced mental health problems | 454 | 11 | 5 | 0 - 57 | 40 | 120 | 3 | 0 | 0 - 26 | 40 |
| Children or youth who have attempted suicide | 312 | 8 | 4 | 0 - 49 | 40 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 26 | 40 |
| Students who have experienced long-term pain due to injury | 196 | 5 | 1 | 0 - 49 | 37 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 5 | 39 |
| Juveniles in detention facilities | 226 | 6 | 1 | 0 - 49 | 41 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 6 | 42 |

Table 23. (continued)
Number of Award Recipients in Each of the Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1992-93

| Target Populations | 7/1/92 - 6/30/93 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|
| | Awards for High Risk Youth Programs | | | | | Awards for Other Discretionary Programs | | | | |
| | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Number | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| Students in general | 568 | 13 | 2 | 0 - 102 | 45 | 649 | 14 | 6 | 0 - 98 | 45 |
| Latchkey children | 108 | 3 | 0 | 0 - 27 | 38 | 75 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 18 | 39 |
| Student athletes | 70 | 2 | 0 | 0 - 38 | 37 | 203 | 5 | 0 | 0 - 63 | 37 |
| Homeless and/or runaway youth | 110 | 3 | 1 | 0 - 37 | 40 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 15 | 41 |
| Parents | 446 | 10 | 6 | 0 - 58 | 45 | 425 | 9 | 5 | 0 - 42 | 45 |
| Teachers and other school staff | 342 | 8 | 1 | 0 - 64 | 44 | 394 | 9 | 2 | 0 - 79 | 45 |
| Community groups/organizations | 604 | 14 | 4 | 0 - 100 | 44 | 453 | 10 | 3 | 0 - 84 | 45 |
| Law enforcement agencies | 307 | 7 | 1 | 0 - 58 | 43 | 304 | 7 | 2 | 0 - 96 | 45 |

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.

Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 24. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of Change in Various Areas as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

| Area of Change | Percentage of States (n = 54) | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| | Direction of Change | | | | Basis for Judgement | |
| | Increase | Decrease | Unchanged | Unknown | Formal Evaluation Studies | General Experience or Observation |
| Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention | 65% | 6% | 25% | 4% | 15% | 90% |
| Number of communities with formal programs | 96% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 35% | 84% |
| School collaboration with relevant community groups | 94% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 25% | 83% |
| Involvement of parents' organizations in local prevention programs | 92% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 29% | 90% |
| Amount of state funds available for drug prevention | 56% | 10% | 27% | 8% | 19% | 81% |
| Youth knowledge of AODs | 85% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 62% | 52% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD use | 13% | 44% | 12% | 31% | 58% | 37% |
| Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems | 17% | 31% | 12% | 40% | 37% | 42% |
| Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth | 85% | 0% | 4% | 12% | 25% | 71% |
| Identification of and referral to treatment resources | 67% | 4% | 6% | 24% | 24% | 69% |
| Quality of state-level evaluation activities | 71% | 0% | 22% | 8% | 39% | 65% |
| Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations | 73% | 0% | 12% | 16% | 29% | 66% |
| Quality of local community-based evaluation studies | 62% | 0% | 17% | 21% | 21% | 71% |
| Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity | 60% | 0% | 20% | 20% | 6% | 88% |
| Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity | 65% | 0% | 14% | 22% | 6% | 88% |

Note: States may have indicated both formal evaluation and general observation as basis for judgement.

Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey; Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 25. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results

| Evaluation Activity | States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 53) | | Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|--|--|
| | | | Direct Funding Priorities | | Identify Model Programs | | Identify LEA Needs | | Other | | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Description | 45 | 85% | 33 | 73% | 29 | 64% | 15 | 33% | 10 | 22% | | |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation | 38 | 72% | 25 | 66% | 28 | 74% | 14 | 37% | 12 | 32% | | |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures | 19 | 36% | 14 | 74% | 14 | 74% | 10 | 53% | 1 | 5% | | |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures | 29 | 55% | 22 | 76% | 11 | 38% | 14 | 48% | 8 | 28% | | |
| e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services | 21 | 40% | 11 | 52% | 15 | 71% | 7 | 33% | 4 | 19% | | |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages | 17 | 32% | 12 | 71% | 9 | 53% | 8 | 47% | 3 | 18% | | |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group | 9 | 17% | 4 | 44% | 8 | 89% | 3 | 33% | 2 | 22% | | |

¹Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.

Source: Item 23, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 26. Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During 7/1/91 - 6/30/93

| Method of Evaluation | Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Evaluation Method | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----|
| | None of the Grantees | Less Than Half of the Grantees | More Than Half of the Grantees | All Grantees | n |
| PROCESS ASSESSMENT: | | | | | |
| a. Description- includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, number of individuals served, etc. | 0% | 5% | 35% | 60% | 53 |
| b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event | 2% | 22% | 53% | 24% | 51 |
| OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: | | | | | |
| c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering drug use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older). | 42% | 46% | 12% | 0% | 52 |
| d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administration of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders). | 49% | 39% | 12% | 0% | 49 |
| e. Comparison of pre and pst assessments on the group receiving services | 8% | 54% | 36% | 2% | 53 |
| f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages | 53% | 35% | 10% | 2% | 51 |
| g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (who do not receive the program being evaluated) | 73% | 20% | 7% | 0% | 53 |

Source: Item 24, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 27. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Inform Potential Applicants of Changes in DFSCA Legislation

| Method to Inform Applicants of Changes in DFSCA Legislation | States That Used Method (n = 53) | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Changes are included in the application materials | 51 | 96% |
| Letters highlighting changes are sent to all previous award recipients | 28 | 53% |
| Other ¹ | 19 | 36% |
| No attempt is made to notify applicants | 1 | 2% |

¹Other methods included newsletters, electronic networks, and regional meetings.

Note: States may have used more than one method.

Source: Item 25, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 28. Number and Amount of Drug Abuse Resistance Education Awards

| Drug Abuse Resistance Education Awards | Number of Awards Made | | | | Amount Awarded | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Total | State Average | State Median | State Range | Total | State Average | State Median | State Range |
| | n | n | n | n | n | n | n | n |
| | 1,495 | 29 | 15 | 0 - 165 | 51 | \$20,779,883 | \$277,839 | \$0 - 2,825,872 |
| | | | | | | | | 51 |

Source: Item 26, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 30. Number of States That Reported Specific Impacts of the Funding Requirement for Drug Abuse Resistance Education

| Effects of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Funding Requirement | States That Reported Impact (n = 52) | |
|--|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Decrease in funding for HRY program awards | 26 | 50% |
| Decrease in funding for OD program awards | 28 | 54% |
| No effect | 12 | 23% |
| Other ¹ | 7 | 13% |

¹Other effects included increased collaboration between law enforcement and local education agencies and increased number of local education agencies offering drug abuse resistance education.

Note: States may have reported multiple impacts.

Source: Item 28, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 29. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Administer Drug Abuse Resistance Education Funds

| Method of Administration | States That Used Method | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA | 14 | 27% |
| Governor's office administers the funds through the state law enforcement agencies | 4 | 8% |
| Governor's office administers funds directly to LEAs | 34 | 65% |
| Total | 52 | 100% |

Source: Item 27, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 31. Number and Amount of Replication Awards

| Replication Awards | Number of Awards | | | | Amount Awarded | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----|
| | Total | State Average | State Median | State Range | n | Total | State Average | State Median | State Range | n |
| | 459 | 9 | 5 | 0 - 119 | 51 | \$13,965,611 | \$273,835 | \$121,285 | \$0 - 3,716,111 | 51 |

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 32. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Administer Replication Award Funds

| Method of Administration | States That Used Method | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Governor's office administered funds through the SEA | 14 | 27% |
| Governor's office administered funds directly to award recipients | 38 | 73% |
| Total | 52 | 100% |

Source: Item 30, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 33. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Specific Impacts of the Replication Awards Funding Requirement

| Impact of the Replication Award Funding Requirement | States That Reported Impact (n = 52) | |
|---|---|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Decrease in funding for HRY program awards | 15 | 29% |
| Decrease in funding for OD program awards | 23 | 44% |
| No effect | 22 | 42% |
| Other ¹ | 5 | 10% |

¹Other impacts included an increase in the total number of awards.

Note: States may have reported multiple impacts.

Source: Item 32, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 34. Percentage of DFSCA Funds That Governors' Programs Would Allocate to Specific Funding Categories
If There Were No Federal Restrictions

| Funding Category | Percentage of Funds Governors' Programs Would Allocate (n = 53) | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| | State Average | State Range | State Median |
| High Risk Youth | 50% | 0 - 100% | 50% |
| Other Discretionary | 40% | 0 - 100% | 40% |
| Drug Abuse Resistance Education | 3% | 0 - 25% | 0% |
| Replication of Successful Programs | 6% | 0 - 50% | 0% |
| Other | 1% | 0 - 15% | 0% |

Source: Item 33, 1991-1993 Drug-Free School and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Governors' DFSCA Programs

State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92, by State

| State | Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services | Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services |
|---------------|--|--|
| Alabama | 114,950 | 1,992,850 |
| Alaska | 2,618 | 2,981 |
| Arizona | 260,503 | ** |
| Arkansas | 42,948 | 638,000 |
| California | 247,691 | 833,534 |
| Colorado | 4,500 | 2,000 |
| Connecticut | 9,807 | ** |
| Delaware | 4,803 | 61,233 |
| Florida | ** | ** |
| Georgia | 60,403 | 1,765,294 |
| Hawaii | 1,110 | 0 |
| Idaho | 9,222 | ** |
| Illinois | 398,055 | 164,400 |
| Indiana | 30,568 | 6,250 |
| Iowa | 49,618 | ** |
| Kansas | 13,309 | 53,107 |
| Kentucky | 130,059 | 193,671 |
| Louisiana | ** | ** |
| Maine | 6,970 | ** |
| Maryland | 13,659 | 168,023 |
| Massachusetts | 36,410 | 66,000 |
| Michigan | 88,752 | 11,437 |
| Minnesota | 8,307 | ** |
| Mississippi | 90,246 | 55,904 |
| Missouri | 16,311 | 4,029 |
| Montana | 992 | ** |
| Nebraska | 6,481 | 90,000 |
| Nevada | 7,798 | 29,495 |
| New Hampshire | 26,807 | 1,052 |
| New Jersey | 12,066 | 10,264 |
| New Mexico | 7,162 | 1,549,281 |
| New York | 216,679 | 41,334 |

| State | Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services | Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| North Carolina | 52,116 | ** |
| North Dakota | 21,437 | 75,370 |
| Ohio | 179,751 | ** |
| Oklahoma | 308,497 | ** |
| Oregon | 4,623 | 10,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 115,023 | 503 |
| Rhode Island | ** | ** |
| South Carolina | ** | ** |
| South Dakota | 100,115 | ** |
| Tennessee | 10,630 | 69,820 |
| Texas | ** | ** |
| Utah | 47,183 | 8,420 |
| Vermont | 57,073 | 5,750 |
| Virginia | ** | ** |
| Washington | 33,388 | 55,054 |
| West Virginia | 278,363 | ** |
| Wisconsin | 99,823 | 38,605 |
| Wyoming | 30,465 | ** |
| Washington D.C. | 5,750 | ** |
| American Samoa | 5,433 | 3,681 |
| Guam | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 57,851 | 184,000 |
| Republic of Palau | 185 | 350 |
| Virgin Islands | * | * |

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 1, 1991-1993 State Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 2. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1992-93, by State

| State | Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services | Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services |
|---------------|--|--|
| Alabama | ** | ** |
| Alaska | 15,146 | 374 |
| Arizona | 140,121 | ** |
| Arkansas | 38,974 | 801,162 |
| California | 226,158 | 1,220,189 |
| Colorado | 4,325 | 1,850 |
| Connecticut | 24,659 | ** |
| Delaware | 11,339 | 72,229 |
| Florida | 670,635 | 864,717 |
| Georgia | 34,818 | 2,758,061 |
| Hawaii | 917 | 0 |
| Idaho | 16,666 | ** |
| Illinois | 735,220 | 122,920 |
| Indiana | 22,964 | 16,000 |
| Iowa | 37,760 | ** |
| Kansas | 11,239 | 510,209 |
| Kentucky | 99,787 | 116,554 |
| Louisiana | 389,865 | ** |
| Maine | 12,939 | ** |
| Maryland | 30,648 | 310,235 |
| Massachusetts | 40,102 | 70,000 |
| Michigan | 166,405 | 28,149 |
| Minnesota | 12,946 | ** |
| Mississippi | 93,111 | 55,822 |
| Missouri | 7,879 | 1,866 |
| Montana | 53,062 | ** |
| Nebraska | 13,159 | 110,000 |
| Nevada | 8,485 | 31,238 |
| New Hampshire | 37,487 | 148 |
| New Jersey | 11,547 | 9,500 |
| New Mexico | 7,206 | 1,626,735 |
| New York | 369,404 | 40,427 |

| State | Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services | Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| North Carolina | 52,560 | ** |
| North Dakota | 26,932 | 87,769 |
| Ohio | 152,618 | ** |
| Oklahoma | 309,897 | ** |
| Oregon | 3,986 | 11,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 115,734 | 42,000 |
| Rhode Island | ** | ** |
| South Carolina | * | ** |
| South Dakota | 91,542 | ** |
| Tennessee | 110,892 | 50,670 |
| Texas | ** | ** |
| Utah | 48,693 | 6,604 |
| Vermont | 24,783 | 10,700 |
| Virginia | 53,119 | ** |
| Washington | 89,794 | 55,533 |
| West Virginia | 245,620 | ** |
| Wisconsin | 103,206 | 39,540 |
| Wyoming | 28,215 | ** |
| Washington D.C. | 3,688 | 18,380 |
| American Samoa | 7,116 | 4,927 |
| Guam | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 78,900 | 158,000 |
| Republic of Palau | 224 | 575 |
| Virgin Islands | * | * |

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 1, 1991-1993 State Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 3. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1991-92,
by Type of Program and State

| State | High-Risk Youth | | Other Discretionary | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded |
| Alabama | 81 | 1,139,197 | 13 | 360,532 |
| Alaska | 9 | 128,169 | 7 | 275,599 |
| Arizona | 9 | 990,620 | 36 | 269,087 |
| Arkansas | 27 | 429,451 | 19 | 555,760 |
| California | 90 | 6,395,000 | 122 | 3,151,000 |
| Colorado | 24 | 599,683 | 6 | 81,987 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 880,045 | 3 | 237,359 |
| Delaware | 12 | 287,880 | 12 | 124,039 |
| Florida | 47 | 2,833,000 | 11 | 1,048,500 |
| Georgia | 105 | 1,480,000 | 1 | 2,000 |
| Hawaii | 3 | 391,542 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 27 | 340,598 | 14 | 96,648 |
| Illinois | 1 | 1,729,992 | 1 | 1,905,069 |
| Indiana | 23 | 961,990 | 4 | 758,848 |
| Iowa | 14 | 463,970 | 27 | 540,971 |
| Kansas | 1 | 420,447 | 23 | 568,842 |
| Kentucky | 30 | 785,011 | 43 | 702,927 |
| Louisiana | 45 | 1,270,000 | 12 | 647,000 |
| Maine | 2 | 235,098 | 2 | 161,927 |
| Maryland | 20 | 1,064,538 | 8 | 527,481 |
| Massachusetts | 87 | 1,093,093 | 77 | 478,983 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 65 | 1,337,836 |
| Minnesota | 21 | 557,823 | 13 | 630,200 |
| Mississippi | 17 | 635,663 | 10 | 345,440 |
| Missouri | 40 | 558,323 | 12 | 1,798,721 |
| Montana | 3 | 131,676 | 18 | 333,378 |
| Nebraska | 9 | 273,697 | 12 | 273,696 |
| Nevada | 16 | 262,793 | 24 | 171,504 |
| New Hampshire | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| New Jersey | 64 | 2,297,320 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 10 | 288,701 | 21 | 372,237 |

| State | High-Risk Youth | | Other Discretionary | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded |
| New York | 25 | 2,698,568 | 19 | 2,143,195 |
| North Carolina | 38 | 1,272,345 | 16 | 754,566 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 308,400 | 9 | 134,664 |
| Ohio | 48 | 3,634,343 | 11 | 958,502 |
| Oklahoma | 23 | 671,916 | 15 | 475,458 |
| Oregon | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Pennsylvania | 61 | 3,975,115 | 41 | 3,207,865 |
| Rhode Island | 12 | 202,271 | 4 | 178,800 |
| South Carolina | 28 | 615,673 | 19 | 526,252 |
| South Dakota | 15 | 236,143 | 15 | 236,143 |
| Tennessee | 7 | 847,757 | 61 | 809,508 |
| Texas | 49 | 4,058,672 | 34 | 1,002,236 |
| Utah | 18 | 489,519 | 18 | 478,586 |
| Vermont | 5 | 232,500 | 8 | 215,778 |
| Virginia | 17 | 618,925 | 33 | 432,920 |
| Washington | 30 | 873,639 | 32 | 556,579 |
| West Virginia | 17 | 320,068 | 29 | 416,871 |
| Wisconsin | 49 | 1,103,072 | 4 | 610,918 |
| Wyoming | 10 | 155,816 | 15 | 188,990 |
| Washington D.C. | 25 | 257,908 | 1 | 176,741 |
| American Samoa | 4 | 98,962 | 15 | 69,500 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 3 | 851,185 | 5 | 384,545 |
| Republic of Palau | 5 | 35,172 | 12 | 35,172 |
| Virgin Islands | * | * | * | * |

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.

** Item non-response

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 4. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1992-93,
by Type of Program and State

| State | High-Risk Youth | | Other Discretionary | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded |
| Alabama | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Alaska | 12 | 230,034 | 8 | 286,262 |
| Arizona | 9 | 991,689 | 22 | 282,262 |
| Arkansas | 31 | 411,941 | 21 | 533,099 |
| California | 82 | 5,105,000 | 116 | 3,888,000 |
| Colorado | 14 | 550,100 | 14 | 209,162 |
| Connecticut | 49 | 1,079,367 | 21 | 345,558 |
| Delaware | 10 | 204,240 | 8 | 112,814 |
| Florida | 48 | 2,819,000 | 13 | 1,037,500 |
| Georgia | 109 | 1,030,000 | 3 | 130,000 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 326,216 | 5 | 165,237 |
| Idaho | 29 | 313,777 | 18 | 122,517 |
| Illinois | 1 | 1,930,227 | 1 | 1,893,565 |
| Indiana | 21 | 1,000,515 | 3 | 928,885 |
| Iowa | 13 | 439,077 | 27 | 441,508 |
| Kansas | 1 | 430,606 | 14 | 582,586 |
| Kentucky | 39 | 791,164 | 47 | 676,843 |
| Louisiana | 32 | 655,000 | 34 | 968,313 |
| Maine | 2 | 236,470 | 1 | 102,000 |
| Maryland | 29 | 1,438,753 | 9 | 348,703 |
| Massachusetts | 102 | 960,676 | 67 | 312,996 |
| Michigan | 27 | 1,549,158 | 89 | 2,266,541 |
| Minnesota | 30 | 871,678 | 17 | 833,643 |
| Mississippi | 17 | 621,583 | 9 | 383,070 |
| Missouri | 25 | 802,755 | 7 | 191,274 |
| Montana | 10 | 216,540 | 12 | 178,055 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 279,227 | 11 | 278,462 |
| Nevada | 24 | 245,732 | 21 | 195,931 |
| New Hampshire | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| New Jersey | 64 | 1,890,000 | 14 | 405,000 |
| New Mexico | 13 | 289,566 | 17 | 374,733 |

| State | High-Risk Youth | | Other Discretionary | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded | Number of Awards | Amount Awarded |
| New York | 19 | 3,081,341 | 11 | 1,666,362 |
| North Carolina | 37 | 1,262,345 | 16 | 754,566 |
| North Dakota | 10 | 248,456 | 8 | 185,545 |
| Ohio | 54 | 2,827,564 | 10 | 798,963 |
| Oklahoma | 23 | 671,916 | 15 | 475,458 |
| Oregon | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Pennsylvania | 60 | 4,819,686 | 23 | 1,658,725 |
| Rhode Island | 12 | 227,050 | 4 | 146,063 |
| South Carolina | 22 | 615,459 | 16 | 423,976 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 265,844 | 13 | 218,358 |
| Tennessee | 10 | 1,026,775 | 34 | 785,458 |
| Texas | 38 | 4,483,349 | 14 | 1,237,852 |
| Utah | 20 | 592,725 | 15 | 379,408 |
| Vermont | 4 | 208,500 | 7 | 249,382 |
| Virginia | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Washington | 32 | 871,751 | 30 | 830,566 |
| West Virginia | 18 | 322,317 | 19 | 375,129 |
| Wisconsin | 50 | 1,121,565 | 15 | 648,467 |
| Wyoming | 13 | 201,092 | 8 | 153,240 |
| Washington D.C. | 6 | 216,765 | 1 | 185,000 |
| American Samoa | 4 | 978,885 | 42 | 86,000 |
| Guam | * | * | * | * |
| Northern Mariana Islands | * | * | * | * |
| Puerto Rico | 3 | 824,092 | 3 | 403,456 |
| Republic of Palau | 7 | 35,733 | 15 | 35,733 |
| Virgin Islands | * | * | * | * |

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs



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